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VOL. I NO 143. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

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BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th August	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February,*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale tonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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Bombay.

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Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	17th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	14th Aug.	9th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma.	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 22nd Aug	*6 a.m.	Direc

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

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THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

SATURDAY the 16th inst., being Public Holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on that day. 0364

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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R. F. R. COOKE,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th August, 1913. 262

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August 1913, at 3 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, when the resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company held on the 6th day of August, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.
The said resolutions so to be submitted to the meeting may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) TAPIDASS VURJIDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1913. 0368

FRANCIS.

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19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Manmad..... Dep.	7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal..... ,,	21- 1
12-52	,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ,,	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-16
23- 0	,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Ambala Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-19
6- 2	,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22-29
11-43	,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-35	,,	Lala Musa .... ,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi .... ,,	11-44
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
9-15	Dep.	Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi ..... Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia..... Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia..... Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla.....Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
18-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

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The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free."

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MACHINERY V. WORK.

WHY DOES ARDUOUS TOIL REMAIN?

The King and Queen have been making themselves acquainted with the practical processes of industry by visiting factories and mills in operation. It is a great pity that all their subjects are not able to follow their example, for it is a continuing misfortune that one-half of the worlsd does not know how the other half lives. I hardly know how we are to get a sufficient body of thinkers on industrial problems while so many people have the vaguest ideas as to how in dustry is conducted writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money in the "Daily News."

It might be imagined that, as so many people have to earn their livings, there must necessarily be widespread acquaintance with industrial processes, because the people themselves are engaged in them. As a matter of fact, the great majority of the men, women, and children of the United Kingdom are not industrial workers; even if you take only that body of people who are engaged, as the Census puts it, in "occupations for gain," the majority of these are not industrial workers. Indeed, it is astonishing to find how small a proportion of the people of a great industrial country are actually engaged in *making things*.

Moreover, a moment's reflection will show that any particular individual worker has little oportunity of acquainting himself with the character of work save as it appears to him in his particular industry. The number of coal-mners, for example, who have visited cotton mills at work must be exceedingly small, and it must be equally true that the number of cotton operatives who have been down a coal mine is negligible. What is true of these industries is tnue of all.

THOUGHTS WHICH MIGHT ARISE

But to proceed with my topic, it is probable that if, as is not the case, the majority of us had opportunity to investigate the making of things, a considerable number of people would be led to think for themselves without guidance or direction upon the subject of modern wealth production. If thought could thus arise, it seems to me little doubt that to millions of men there would arise the question: How is it that machinery does not conquer toil?

Examine what modern manufacturing industry you will, you cannot fail to be struck with the marvellous efficiency of modern appliances. The King, in the course of his recent journey, saw machines which, tended by only two or three people, were each capable of producing in a given time as much wealth as could be produced in that time by a thousand people before the machine age. It is a series of industrial miracles which the scientists have accomplished. The labour of one man has been made the equivalent of the labour of a hundred men, or five hundred men, or even a thousand men. That, of course, is the same thing as saying that the labour of an enormous number of men has been saved. Why, then, arise the grave and significant question, has invention failed to reduce arduous toil? Why is it that so many people are condemned to work long hours at fatiguing operations?

SCIENCE HAS NOT FAILED.

The answer is that science has not failed. Science has actually saved labour and conqutred toil. Man is now to an extraordinary degree the master of his world, the master of natural forces, the master of materials. The failure to conquer toil is not the fault of science, but exists in despite of science.

The explanation is that an enormous proportion of our population—I use the word enormous advisedly—is either not at work or working wastefully. Of these two counts the latter, it is to be feared, is the more important. Of actual idlers there exists a number which, although actually amounting to a great army, is relatively a mere handful of the population. This army of idlers, by its expenditure, directs to its own service a larger army still—an army which is necessarily divorced from the useful production of wealth.

But as I have said, the second count is the more important. Even in what are ordinarily termed useful trades, the waste of labour is exceedingly great, and in the trades of distribution it is probable that by far the greater number of those employed are, from a strictly economic point of view, westing their time. It is not their fault, and no reproach to them, that it is so, but the fact remains.

For a major illustration of laobur waste we may take the case of two trains on main lines starting from neighbouring London termini at about the same time, and conveying passengers to the same Northern city. Each of the trains is often half, or more than half, empty, showing that the cost of conveying the passengers from London to the North has been unnecessarily doubled, which means that half the labour employed is poured out in waste. The fact that the wasted men work hard and follow a dangerous employment does not alter the fact that certain men, who ought to be doing something useful, are through lack of proper organisation of work, turned, despite their sacrifice of labour, into wasters.

THE SMALL MAN.

For a minor illustration we may take the really pathetic work done by a small distributor, acting as agent for a certain proprietary article in a provincial town. He lives by reason of the fact that he makes a gross profit of 33 1/3 per cent. upon what he sells. He earns a poor living by virtue of the fact that, although the gross profit is so large, the expenses are so great, and he sells so little, that in waiting for customers expenses eat up income. All that he does in a week could easily be accomplished by the fraction of the labour of a man better organised for work. It may be said that here is an illustration of a man who does not do arduous work, but simply waits for customers. That is true, but let it not be forgotten that what he consumes has to be made by the arduous work of other people, and his existence as a waster means harder work for others who are following really useful occupations.

As science increased the power of men to produce commodities, the indifferent organisation or entire lack of organisation of workers led to the growth of great categories of persons able to live without producing commodities, and whose occupations, amounting to economic idleness, are parasitic upon the actual workers of the community. Each invention, instead of distributing the work needing to be done amongst the whole body of the population, has, in effect, excused from work a certain number of people. The machine ago has multiplied non-producers at each advance, and made it possible for a thousand occupations to exist which are in economic effect parasitic occupations. Thus the actual production of material commodities has become concentrated in a class which, although still large, is a diminishing proportion of the whole nation, and that class, which suffers the increasing concentration of work, finds little or no relief from arduous toil.

THE LAZY DISEASE.

TO BE STUDIED SCIENTIFICALLY.

The American newspaper Press, in commenting upon the recent speech of Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, concludes that "apparently" there is no new £20,000,000 gift for an international health campaign, as the cable report at first suggested. It is presented here that the Rockefeller foundation, incorporated with a sum of £20,000,000, part of which is to be applied to fight anæmia, or the "hookworm" disease, is identical with the fund to which his Excellency referred. This is the opinion of Mr. Starr Murphy, who is in charge of Mr. John Rockefeller's charities.

Europeans have not heard much about the "hookworm" disease, but it is very prevalent amongst people in the Southern States within the cotton belt. Its symptoms are profound lethargy of the victims, and the popular name here for "hookworm" is "the lazy disease." Not very long ago it was the fashion here to lampoon, and ridicule "hookworm" sufferers, but now it is recognised that "hookworm" is a specific malady due to anæmia, which must be combated scientifically.

Mr. Starr Murphy tells me that Dr. Wickliffe Rose has charge of the anæmia, or "hookworm," department, and he will leave shortly for England to make plans for widening his investigations, says a New York correspondent. Dr. Rose is also to go to India and co-operate there with British physicians in studying "hookworm." It is proposed by the Rockefeller Foundation Board to make a scientific study of the disease throughout the world, similar to that already instituted by the United States Government. The investigation of other health conditions will follow. "The hookworm or "laziness disease," he said, "is prevalent the world around, in a belt thirty degrees north and south of the Equator. It is especially malevolent in India, where more than 60 per cent. of the natives are affected, according to British Government physicians. In the South farmers report 99 per cent. of the negroes are sufferers. If the Rockefeller Board can subdue hookworm it is believed that industrial efficiency in India alone may be improved 50 per cent.

Dr. Rose, who is also a director of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, with headquarters at Washington, admitted that the work of the commission is to be extended and made international. To fight hookworm successfully would be regarded by American specialists who have studied the question as a victory just as important as the conquest of cancer or tuberculosis, and the chances of success, it is thought, are very much greater.

HABITUAL constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.43" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is in slight defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras Coast and fairly general in Mysore. In the Central Provincer, Jubbulpore again reports moderate rain. Oves the rest of the reporting area whesther has been rainless.

Some showers may occur on the Coromondal Coast and the adjacent districts inland.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY the 14th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AKRA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	..	..	..	..	0·00	0·00
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	92·3	87.1	83	..	0·00	—0·97
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	80.5	72	..	?	?
Rawalpindi	95.4	72.7	71	..	13·63	—0·73
Lahore	98.4	79.2	73	..	15·04	+5·28
Sirsa	98.4	80.0	59	..	14·91	+7·59
Ambala	95.5	76.9	74	..	27·13	+11·70
Delhi	98.0	82.3	56	..	12·64	—2·88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.5	82.5	45	..	6·16	—9·71
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	98.1	79.0	55	..	6·62	—16·10
Cawnpore	97.1	81.0	66	..	13·11	—5·93
Allahabad	94.1	80.5	64	..	17·16	—4·47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105.1	80.8	65	..	1·46	—0·48
Karachi	87.5	80.0	75	..	10·62	—5·55
Ajmer	94.6	77.2	72	..	7·59	—5·12
Jaipur	99.2	76.1	59	..	11·42	—2·11
Kotah	95.1	77.6	61	..	8·56	—8·39
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	75.0	68	..	28·54	+18·63
Dwarka	87.8	79.7	77	..	13·35	+2·80
Veraval	83.1	79.3	70	..	23·63	+10·42
Rajkot	90.6	68.8	78	..	22·31	+3·63
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	93.5	74.8	80	..	29·30	+16·80
Surat	88.9	75.6	77	..	29·29	+0·09
Ahmedabad	91.6	75.7	79	..	24·95	+2·32
Deesa	89.8	73.4	80	..	22·46	+6·86
Neemuch	87.4	69.0	83	..	16·49	+0·03
Indore	85.6	68.1	84	..	30·83	+11·57
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.2	74.3	81	0·43	24·88	—9·99
Saugor	86.8	71.1	78	..	18·53	—9·82
Hoshangabad	87.6	72.9	80	..	29·20	+0·20
Khandwa	87.2	71.1	78	..	31·30	+14·32
Akola	91.7	72.5	71	..	19·13	+0·36
Amraoti	89.8	74.3	75	..	26·67	+7·37
Nagpur	89.6	76.6	76	..	30·98	+2·94
Chanda	94.0	77.0	69	..	30·62	+0·21
Raipur	89.7	76.6	84	..	27·89	—1·93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	78.2	80	..	30·56	+9·61
Ratnagiri	85.8	74.4	81	0·01	50·22	—14·86
Harnai (Dapoli)	85.0	76.2	86	..	71·32	—0·22
Kolwar	84.7	74.0	90	0·06	24·52	—15·66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.5	68.1	67	..	10·67	—0·11
Ahmednagar	91.6	69.5	74	..	16·71	+6·93
Poona	88.0	66.5	62	..	20·92	—7·02
Sholapur	94.3	72.1	69	..	9·85	—1·42
Satara	91.2	68.3	72	..	8·55	+1·62
Belgaum	78.8	63.0	87	0·08	27·17	—2·83
Aurangabad	88.9	69.0	68	..	15·35	+1·42
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.9	72.7	72	..	28·20	+8·19
Hyderabad	91.8	74.7	66	0·01	10·79	—2·77
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	75.3	83	0·02	67·18	—19·68
Calicut	83.3	75.6	93	..	61·55	—13·21
Cochin	84.2	76.2	83	..	60·80	+2·92
Colombo	85.0	78.0	89	..	12·01	—2·39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.3	78.2	79	0·35	6·39	—7·36
Bellary	97.0	74.3	65	..	3·07	—1·68
Cuddapah	101.8	81.8	56	..	4·14	—5·67
Madras	96.6	77.5	82	0·21	3·60	—4·51
Bangalore	87.3	66.3	82	0·36	8·63	—0·80
Coimbator	89.4	71.8	85	..	2·79	—0·77
Trichinopoly	100.0	77.3	61	..	1·44	—2·59
Nagapatam	93.2	76.7	83	..	2·88	—2·08

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

There has been more rain in Burma and the East Coast of the Peninsula. But apart from these areas and northeast India the break is more marked and dry westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal; fairly general in Upper Burma, north Madras coast; local in west Central Provinces, southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, Kashmir and Mysore.

Mergui and Tavoy report one and half inches; Kyaulpyu three; Akyab two; Dibrugarh one and half Tezpur two; Silchar one; Cox's Bazar six; Narayanganj and Jessore one; Darbhanga two; Mukteswar, Gulmarg and Jubbulpore half; Cuddalore three; Nellore and Kodaikanal half.

Forecast:— No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 13th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. .. ..	inches 29·714
Temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees 82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	" 76·7
Dew Point	.. .. ..	" 74·6
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	" 0·774
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 86·0
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	" 77·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight	.. ..	miles 118
Fall of Rain	.. ..	inches 0·00
Total fall during month	.. ..	" 1·17
Total fall during year	.. ..	" 60·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th August	.. ..	" 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index, erro and reduced to 86 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 14th August 1913 was 29.906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0·01 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison as 59° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Nomines Mean time. Depth on water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in.
Fri.	15	m 10	30	27 1
		10	9 a	24 8
		m 11	6	27 6
Sat.	16	10	54 a	25 3
		m 11	37	27 9
Sun.	17	11	31 a	25 9
		0	4 a	27 10
Mon.	18	m 0	4	26 1
		m 0	29 a	27 10
Tues.	19	m 0	35	25 4
		m 0	53 a	27 8
Wed.	20	m 1	5	27 5
		1	16 a	27 5

1913	Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in.
		m 3	46	17 5
Fri.	15	m 4	41 a	19 10
		m 4	4	17 2
		5	14 a	19 2
Sat.	16	m a	45	17 0
		5	43 a	18 7
Sun.	17	m 5	20	16 1
		6	10	18 1
Mon.	18	m 5	51	16 11
		6	36 a	17 5
Tues.	19	m 6	20	17 1
		m 7	1 a	17 5
Wed.	20	m 6	48	17 5
		7	2 a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
15. (Fri.)	6h. 20m.	7h.	7 m.
16. (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h.	7 m.
17 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h.	6 m
18. (Mon.)	6h. 21m.	7h.	5 m
19. (Tues.)	6h. 21m.	7h.	4 m
20. (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h.	4 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 28·7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M.; First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57·0 m. A. M.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 13,

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69¾; Copper Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers, quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay pet 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; Buyers firm. Linseed Calcutta 48-9; August-Sep.; London, done firm.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs: C. I. F. 37; August-Sep.; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. dull.

Rubber.—PambRbeur -3-8 August Sep.; value steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers, Oct.-Dec., unchanged. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-9½; sellers, Jan.-March unchanged. German Beet-root 88 % 9-4; sellers, Augu R. quiet, steady. 9-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec. E. set; & Similar Crystals C. & F. India. 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet unchanged. Mauritius Crystals, C. & F. Bombay 10-10½; value, August-Sep. quiet. Java Sugar unchanged firm, but still no biz.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 47½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers; firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; August-Sep.; Hull. sellers dull.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39-6; General Tone of Tallow Auction quite.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 13.

Consols 2½ %	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·25
Rentes 3 %	80½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45
Bar Silver Spot	27½
" 2 months hence	27·7-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India Selling.	
Rupee Paper 2½ %	64·3-16
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buying Rate)	1·3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 520,000.	
" withdrawn from the Bank of England about £—	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	80½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m.st	3.12.16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " 6 "	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7·7·9
Interest day to day loans	2½
" 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 14.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market remained weak throughout the day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-2-6, gradually declined and touched Rs. 96-1, but again advanced and at the opening rate viz. Rs. 96-2-6 for 29th August delivery. Business done was on a large scale.

Ready paper was in demand and was quoted about annas four higher than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day though the undertone appeared rather weak. There was a disposition to sell at advancing rates.

Swan opened at Rs. 315 but closed at Rs. 310 for September.

Finlays declined to Rs. 356-4.

Colaba were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,510 to Rs. 1,500 for September.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 645 at the opening, touched Rs. 637-8, but closed at Rs. 641-4 for September.

David were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 567-8 to Rs. 571-4 for September.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,475.

Petit improved to Rs. 3,165.

In Press Shares Manmars were placed at Rs. 231-4.

Bank of Bombay Shares stood at Rs. 1,667-8 and Bank of India Shares at Rs. 67-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 1,140.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares receded to Rs. 94 and Deferred to Rs. 194.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, August 13.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000	
Rs. 23,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.	Rs. 28,90,00
Rs. 3,80,000 were allotted to Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 (Min. Rate) received 70 per cent.	above that rate in full.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 (Min. Rate) received 79 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03	
Telegraphic Transfers:—	
Rs. 4,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta	
Rs. —— were allotted to Bombay.	Rs. 11,40,000.
Rs. 6,20,000 were allotted to Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-15-32 (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at 1-15 (Min. Rate) received 97 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 16.03	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale.	Rs. 24,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week at 1-31 ds on Calcutta Rs. 40,00,000 @ 1-31	Rs. 40,00,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 13.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales of spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady Quiet.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull Inactive.	
Mid. Americans	5·42 d.
Egyptian F. G. ..	9·20 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in August 11·58	
Liverpool at closing time.) October 11·03,	
New York Official noon on August 11·58	
.. .. ..	October 11·06,
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 12·45	
.. .. ..	Oct. 11·04.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Barely Steady
Opening Tone	
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.07	6·06
S. O.	5·97	5·96
O. N.	5·93	5·92
N. D.	5·88	5·87
D. J.	5·88	5·87
J. F.	5·89	5·88
F. M.	5.90	5·89
M. A.	5·92	5·91
A. M.	5·93	5·92

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·12	6·07
S. O.	5·03	6·97
O. N.	5·92	5·93
N. D.	5·94	5·93
D. J.	5·94	5·88
J. F.	5·95	5·89
F. M.	5·90	5·90
M. A.	5·98	5·92
A. M.	5·99	5·93
M. J.	6·00	5·94

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	——
Futures at New York Aug. 11·55. Previous closing price.	
Futures at New York Oct. 10 99. Previous closing price. 11·03.	
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and reported slack spot demand.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11¾ Previous price 11¾	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·45. Previous price 11·46.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·04. Previous price 11·06.	
Fair Mid Dollar (No. 7 quality) ..	9¾
Demand Mills	4-86¾
Silver Commercial	50⅛

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 14.

The local cotton market is firm and shows a bold front notwithstanding the decline from Liverpool and America. Some rains are reported in Southwest Texas still the temperature is so high that "one can fry eggs on the pavements."

There seems to be some truth in the statement published in the leading American Journals that planters have borrowed less money to raise the crop than for some years, for we do not as yet hear of Southern selling of futures as a hedge against the growing crop; this can also be accounted for the crop not doing so well as the bears make it. Hot weather take the life, the sap out of the cotton plant as it is too severe and too prolonged. The holders of stocks in our local cotton market are in a more cheerful frame of mind but still the local mills are quietly watching developments. Speculation is now active, an export House sold 1,000 bales of Fine Sind. Punjab at Rs. 237 for January delivery and it was readily absorbed.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Ist	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	..	250	..	25 1-8
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Kaiparams	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	..	241	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	240	..	do.
G. M. Khandeish	..	236	226	do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingenghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Veomal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	..	265	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	233-4	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	279	25-9-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	251	25-9-13
Westerns, Charkie	..	..	259	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	254	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	280	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	260	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
do. G do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

At a meeting of the Bank of Bengal this afternoon no change was made in the rate of interest on demand loans which remains at four per cent. Further decreases were shown in the Government balance and cash at the head office, there being a falling of at the branches also in respect to the latter item. The percentage works out at 41.42.

In the exchange market Telegraphic Transfers at 15s. 4d. are reported done. On the allotment of Council Bills selling rates are firmer, 1s 4 1-32d. being mentioned in most quarters.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted late this afternoon at Rs. 96-5 and for small at Rs. 96-9.

Reports concerning the flooded coal mines are still coming in. Stocks are rapidly vanishing and as fresh supplies of fuel are arriving very slowly the market is firm with a rising tendency, Rs. 4-8 per ton being the up set price for both immediate and forward delivery. In the coal share market there is an earnest enquiry for scrip of those collieries that have not been damaged by the floods.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid-up.	When Div. Pd.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotations.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan., July	13 %	1,667½
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67-8 xD
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,740
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8-2 ?	92
Bombay Merchants Bank L.d. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25 ..	..	6%	22
Credit Bank, Rs. 10 ..	..	6% o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	9 ..	305
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug.	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New issue) Rs. 15 ..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk. ..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct., Apl.	16 o/o	460
Mercantile Bank £12 ..	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 ..	B. do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	Feb.-Aug.	£4 ..	£81
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	New..	5 o/o	80
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	15 o/o	60-4

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	16	980	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	76	
Bezar Manufacturing ..	..	..	147	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240	
Bo Dyeing and M'f. Co. ..	Dec.	5	166-12	
Bombay Dyeing ..	May-Nov.	25	5.25	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	275	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	1,120	
Choolai ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	785	
Do. do. Silk ..	..	20	755	
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,510	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Coorla ..	April	40	550	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	165	
Currumbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285-8	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	570	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195 4	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	465	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140	
Esmailbhoy ..	May	20	641/4	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,010	
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	350 4	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660	
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475	
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105	
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	60 xD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	166-12	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6%	197-8	
Jewraj Balco ..	May	10	440	
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 440 ..	June-Dec.	25	900	
Khatau ..	May-Nov	45	1,390	
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	932-8	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec	70	1,485	
Madras United ..	June-Dec	50	2,040	
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep	50	3,150	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	160	
Mowjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200	
Navsari of Cambay ..	..	30	1:1	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	247/8	
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-sep.	45	1,0	
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	170	
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350	
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100	
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 30	625	
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,20	
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,00 0	
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70	
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,450	
Swan ..	New-O	120	319	
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	30	1,000	
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,140	
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	125	
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	465	
Western India ..	..	Nil.	800	
Wagree Spinning ..	Sept.	45	830	
	July	15	280	

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	
		R.	As.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Currachee ..	M	45	30
Breul's Cawnpore ..	..	62	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Rahatpty. ..	July	15	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8&	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	137½
Khargaum ..	Sept.	60	300
Manmadpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	30
Munsur Manuig ..	Aug	12½	25
New East Indian ..	Sept.	7&	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	982-8
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	352-8
New Prince of Wales ..	Sept.	25	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, G. P., Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6 &	680
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	121
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug	7&	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5& o/o	11

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Asshdown Co. ..	Oct.-May	10	5
All India U. T. Co. Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	..	13
Banaras ..	..	Nil.	..
Back y ..	..	..	4
Badh ville ..	..	..	94 xD
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Rama T. Corpn. ..	..	15.	675 xD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. ..	Feb.-Aug	..	177
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	3	101
Bombay Picce Mill ..	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building ..	Mar.-O

NEWSPAPER APPEAL.

LIBEL REGARDING VOLUNTEER FUNERAL.

PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

JOHN MARTIN, COMPTT. *v.* C. H. ROGERS AND S. H. MOFFATT, ACCUSED-APPELLANTS.

The accused-appellants were the editor and printer and publisher respectively of the "Railway Times," a weekly paper printed and published in Bombay, and were convicted by Mr. A H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of defaming the complainant in two issues of the "Railway Times" in connection with a volunteer funeral and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100, respectively. Aggrieved by this order of the Magistrate, the accused appealed on the grounds that the judgment of the Court was against the weight of evidence and did not record with any degree of precision findings on the various issues involved in the case, that the convictions were bad as there was no finding on the question whether the defamation was intentional or not, that the conviction on the second charge was bad as that charge was not discussed in the judgment and that the judgment was bad, as, according to the information of the appellants, it was not signed at the time of its pronouncement.

The appeal was argued on behalf of the first accused by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. M. M. Murzban, Barrister-at-Law and on behalf of the second accused by Mr. Kenneth Kemp Bar-at-Law all of whom were instructed by Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader. The complainant was represented by Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, who appeared with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader. The Government Pleader. Mr. S. S. Patkar was for the Crown.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns at length when it was heard and disposed of in the Magistrate's Court.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

In opening the case on behalf of the first accused, Mr. Talyarkhan said the first article in the issue of the 8th March and headed "De Profundis," dealt with the subject of a shabby, unsatisfactory and unbecoming funeral accorded to a G. I. P. Ry., volunteer named Armstead who suddenly died on the 24th February, 1913. The article complained of criticised the funeral and also severely criticised the conduct of the complainant in not coming forward to give a full volunteer funeral to the deceased. The second article was published in the next issue of the paper and was written in reply to a notice from the complainant. The defence to both these charges was that the article was written in perfect good faith, was written in the interests of railway volunteers and therefore written in the interests of the public to ventilate a grievance, which, as the evidence showed, was a great grievance, with the parties concerned. The articles were written on facts and information supplied to Mr. Rogers, which Mr. Rogers had no reason to believe as it came from the quarters, the genuineness of whom he could not suspect, and the defence before thir Lordships also would be good faith based on facts and information communicated to him. The issues therefore, narrowed down to two questions namely, whether the facts such as alleged by the accused were communicated to him and whether he had any reason to disbelieve them.

Mr. Justice Heaton: That is not quite the law. A newspaper editor, before publishing an article which is prima facie defamatory, is bound to make some inquiry to satisfy himself about the truth of the allegations. He must take due care and caution.

Mr. Talyarkhan—Quite so, my lord.

TWO ISSUES.

Continuing counsel said if the two issues he had mentioned were decided in favour of the accused and if it was found that the editor had made the necessary inquiries to satisfy him, then that would be a complete answer so far as the editor of the paper was concerned. Now the magistrate had not framed those issues but the judgment left no doubt that the issues were found in favour of the accused. The magistrate found that the allegations were communicated to Mr. Rogers and that Mr. Rogers believed them but he convicted Mr. Rogers as he found that in one or two points, the information was incorrect.

Mr. Justice Heaton—One of the issues in the Lower Court was whether the facts alleged were true?

Mr. Talyarkhan—True.

Mr. Justice Heaton—And the Magistrate was more directly concerned with that issue.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that that was so and he had actually found that the information communicated was incorrect in one or two particulars but that did not help to determine the giult or innocence of the accused. The magistrate, having held those two particulars to be incorrect, went on to say that if the accused had made diligent inquiries about them, he would have found that the information was incorrect. That was the magistrate's ground for convicting but he submitted that the conviction could not be based on grounds such as these.

Counsel then proceeded to give the facts from his point of view and said that the second interview alleged by Williamson and Game who had given the information to Mr. Rogers was disputed by the complainant as well as the allegation that the complainant had raised difficulties about men, arms and gharry hire but as a matter of fact the magistrate had found that the complainant was not candid or straightforward in his evidence and had also found that the complainant had raised difficulties about gharry hire.

A RIDICULOUS SUGGESTION.

Counsel then read to the Court the evidence of Williamson and Game and commented on it. Mr. Talyarkhan then came to the evidence of Mr. Knight, who he said held a very responsible position and against whom nothing could be said and nothing had been said. Counsel submitted that Mr. Knight's evidence was the most important from his point of view as it corroborated the evidence of the two previous witnesses in every detail. He added that a most ridiculous suggestion had been made in this witness' cross-examination to suggest that Mr. Knight had perjured himself to save himself from stigma which would be left on him as according to the complainant, it was Mr. Knight's duty to arange the funeral in the absence of Sergeant-Instructor Smith.

To sum up therefore counsel said the evidence of these three witnsses clearly established that on the day in question Williamson did go to Martin on two occasions.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that in Mr. Knight's evidence there was nothing to indicate that Williamson sent his first message over the telephone after he saw Martin for the first time. There was nothing to suggest that.

Mr. Talyarkhan pointed out a passage in the evidence of Mr. Knight to the effect that Williamson said Martin would not take over the arrangements.

Mr. Justice Shah remarked that Mr. Knight took it to be a surmise if they looked to the evidence a little further.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that that did not corroborate Williamson.

To Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Talyarkhan said he relied more on the second visit, assuming that was the only visit, and on that Mr. Knight's evidence was quite clear. That visit brought knowledge to the complainant that none of the officers was in Bombay to take up the arrangements. The difficulty about the gharry hire was raised according to the Magistrate's finding and that would be at the second interview.

Mr. Talyarkhan then proceeded to comment on the article, when Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that it conveyed the idea that the complainant placed obstacles in the way of Mr. Knight, who was arranging a volunteer funeral, when the evidence showed that was not so.

Mr. Talyarkhan said in a sense it was true but he did not put that construction on it nor was it ever the case for the prosecution. The article only suggested that the complainant put forward obstacles in the way of a volunteer funeral.

CASE BASED ON TWO POINTS.

To Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Talyarkhan said that his case was based on two points the first was on the assumption, that in the absence of other officers it was the duty of the complainant to come forward and the second was that if it was not a case strictly of duty, it was certainly a case of propriety. If it could not be put on the ground of duty, he would put it on the ground of propriety, specially when an appeal was made to the complainant. Even people best concerned to see the matter looked on the complainant and he submitted that the comments were quite justified.

The second article which stated the complainant was let down guilty, counsel said, was held to be defamatory and yet its nature was not discussed in the judgment.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that the magistrate probably thought it to be so obvious that he did not discuss it.

Mr. Justice Shah said both the articles stood on the same footing.

Mr. Justice Heaton observed that it was so obvious that it needed no comment.

Mr. Talyarkhan, however, submitted that that was not defamatory.

Mr. Justice Heaton said it seemed to him to be outside any argument. If the first article was defamatory, the second certainly was.

Mr. Talyarkhan, however, acknowledged that that was not the most proper way of putting it and it was a matter of taste and he did not approve of it. However, he submitted that the matters could not be carried any further.

PAPER JUSTIFIED IN WRITING.

Continuing, the learned counsel said that the first article was an article which a paper like the "Railway Times," was justified in writing and the subject was such, as it was justified in discussing, the magistrate also having held that the matter was of public interest and the terms in which the subject was discussed were written by a man to whom information was given by men whose veracity he had not the smallest occasion to doubt and if he believed the information, the comments were justified. The only thing that remained to be seen was whether the criticism was based or not based on materials the accused believed to be true. If he believed them to be true, his complete bona-fide would be established.

Mr. Justice Shah: You admit that but for the exceptions, you would come under the section!

Mr. Talyarkhan—Yes.

Mr. Justice Shah—What is the exception you seek shelter of?

Mr. Talyarkhan—Exception nine, imputations made in good faith for public good.

NO HOSTILITY OR MALICE.

Continuing, counsel said in this case there was not a particle of evidence to show that the accused was actuated by hostility or malice to the complainant; on the contrary there was evidence to show that the parties did not know each other before this case. Even if an expression here and an expression there was open to objection, it did not amount to a breach of good faith where exaggeration of language would not deprive a defendant of the exception.

Mr. Justice Heaton—Have you any authority to snow that excess of language was not defamation?

Mr. Talyarkhan—Yes; Law Reports 4, Privy Council, pp. 495-Lawton v. Bishop of Sodder and Mann.

Mr. Heaton—There the judgment depends more on the facts of that case; here we have to deal with the Indian law and if your argument is conceded, it comes to this that a newspaper has an unlimited license of language.

Mr. Talyarkhan—Yes, if the article is written on information believed to be true.

Mr. Justice Heaton: We shall have pretty newspaper writings in future if it was made known that they possessed an unlimited license of language and no choice of words was required.

Mr. Talyarkhan however submitted that that consideration did not arise in the present case as the language was not exceptionally strong or harsh. The words "diabolical" and "unholy" were quite justifiable.

COMPLAINANT'S CONDUCT.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that they did not refer to the funeral but they referred to the complainant's conduct. The funeral was not unholy but was unsoldierly.

Mr. Talyarkhan said it was only a misuse of words.

Mr. Justice Heaton observed that then there was the tone of the article holding up an individual to public odium.

Mr. Talyarkhan said the object of the paper being to safeguard the interests of the volunteers, it was not possible to leave out the name of the individual who performed the most important part to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate affair in future. His submission was that once good faith was established, it would not do to weigh every word in golden scales. He also relied on a case reported in 13 Bombay Law Reporter, pp. 1187 (Emperor vs. Fernandez), to support his argument on the excess of language and said mere indiscretion of language did not take away the defence one was entitled to.

Mr. Talyarkhan then cited several authorities to support his argument regarding good faith, when Mr. Justice Heaton remarked the Court had no doubt as to law but the question was poor to apply the law to the facts of this case. The question was did the accused exercise due care and caution and that entirely depended on facts.

Mr. Talyarkhan said he cited the cases to show what due care and caution meant.

REASONABLE LIMITS.

Mr. Justice Shah said that the other point that the accused had to meet was the finding that he had exceeded reasonable limits.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that to meet that he had cited 13 Bombay, which said that you should not weigh the words in fine scales and said that on these grounds, the conviction ought not to stand. He said Mr. Rogers could not have made more inquiries than he did because otherwise there would have been no end to his inquiries.

Mr. Talyarkhan had not concluded when the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

WANT OF EVIDENCE?

A case of cruelty to a horse was heard recently at Nairn Burgh Police Court by Bailie Kenneth Cameron. The witnesses for the prosecution were five —two inspectors of the R.S.P.C.A., a police-sergeant, a constable, and a veterinary surgeon, says "Truth." The only witness for the defence was the defendant, who admitted that the horse was lame and had a sore on its back, and that he had previously been cautioned against working the animal. The worthy Bailie, however, found the charge "not proven." I wonder what amount of evidence he really thinks necessary to prove cruelty!

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WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE.

ITS PROGRESS AND ITS PURPOSE.

Primarily the Women's Sufferage Pilgrimage is a solemn renewal of self-dedication to the great cause of freeing half humanity from the position of political serfdom, writes Mrs. Henry Fawcett in the "Daily News." We believe this cause is one of the greatest and noblest which has ever arisen in the history of the greatest and noblest which has ever arisen in the history of the world, and alone one of the most difficult. No men have ever been placed in the position in which women stand of absolute, complete, and perpetual exclusion from all share in political power; taxed, legislated for, blundered over as we are, without any power of self-defence by means of representative institutions. Our task of extending political representation to women is vastly more difficult than the task of the reformers of 1832, 1867, and 1884, because we have no one inside the Constitution already who has been where we are, who shares our point of view, and will do his best to open the doors to us. For us to win in this great struggle needs a higher power of self-sacrifice, a clearer spiritual insight than the victory of any former Reform Bill required.

We are convinced that there can be no true democracy as long as women are unenfranchised. But the unimaginative male trots out all the shibboleths of Liberalism without seeing that his creed, if it is a reality and not a sham, involves the freedom of women. It is, therefore, necessary for us in our work to hit upon some device which will awaken the imagination of the unimaginative, and make him realise what it means to hundreds of thousands of women to be helots in their own country. This is one thing the Pilgrimage is for. "I wish we could go barefoot," said one of our members when we were discussing plans. She meant that in this way the ordinary man in the street could be made to see what suffrage means to us, and that there is no sacrifice which we are not willing to make for it.

THE STRENGTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

Secondarily, the object of the Pilgrimage is to afford to all parts of the country over which the Pilgrims travel an object-lesson which will not be forgotten of the great strength of the non-militant movement for women's suffrage. Our banners proclaim the principles which guide us. "By good faith and not by force," "Nonmilitant," "Lawabiding." We hold that great things should be done greatly, and that it is not by smashing windows and burning houses, but by convincing men of the justice of our claim, by awakening their conscience, not their rage or terror, that the barriers which exclude women from citizenship will be broken down.

Another secoudly object of the Pilgrimage is our collection of funds for carrying on the work of our huge organisation. We have between 400 and 500 societies affiliated to the union. These are grouped geographically into 17 federations, and the whole country is now covered by a network of societies. Able young women are employed as organisers. Offices must be rented, salaries must be paid, and modest expenses covered. Last year the National Union and its societies collected and disbursed no less a sum than £40,000. Large numbers, of course, give their whole lives to our work and contribute generously to our funds, while receiving nothing in the way of £ s. d. But many invaluable workers are not in a position to do this, and they must be suitabley provided for.

At this moment 11 different bands of Pilgrims are converging from North, South, East, and West towards London, where the great final demonstration will take place in Hyde Park on Saturday, July 26, at 5 p.m. On Sunday, July 27, it is expected that a large number of the Pilgrims will attend the afternoon service at St. Paul's; it will be a great satisfaction to many thus to put the seal on what they feel to be a spiritual movement of the deepest national significance. Attendance at St. Paul's will, of course, be entirely informal. Those of us who wish to go will go as ordinary citizens asking for no special permission or recognition.

NON-MILITANTS.

Now, as to the general effect of the Pilgrimage on the districts through which it has passed. As far as my experience goes and from what I have heard from others, it has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. Huge audiences have assembled at all the outdoor meetings in the towns; market place after market place has been thronged by a dense mass of human beings, mainly men, who have given us an attentive and sympathetic hearing. It has been necessary in all cases to explain our non-militant position. Militancy is simply loathed, and the great prominence given almost universally by the Press to militant outrages while ignoring the work of the non-militant solcieties made it difficult in some instance to persuade our audiences that we had always protested, on principle, against the use of physical violence. There have been comic aspects of this hatred of militancy; groups of hooligans who proclaim their affection for the methods of law and order by throwing dead rats and rotten eggs at those who rely solely on these methods, afford a humorous illustration of our contention that violence begets violence.

But for the most part the crowds that have met us everywhere have been most friendly and sympathetic. The rotten egg and dead rat hooligans even shouted out to us as we passed through them on the way to another meeting: "We are all for it," meaning that they were for votes for women, but did not approve the violence which they imagined we supported, and they themselves were practising. When we took the vote at this same densely packed meeting the rowdyism had ceased, and only five hands were held up against our resolution. Our reception in the villages was as gratifying as in the towns. Kindly welcome and strong interest were everywhere manifested. Great disappointment was expressed if the Pilgrims seemed about to pass through a village without holding a meeting. "Why we've been waiting for you all day; you're never going on without giving us a word."

What I saw on the Pilgrimage convinced me that, while militancy is detested, there is next to no opposition to women's suffrage, and that the country is favourable to it.

HOME RULE QUESTION.

PLEA FOR A REFERENDUM.

Lord Hugh Cecil, in a letter to the "Times," says:

"Lord Lansdowne has proposed to the Government that they should ascertain the will of the people about Home Rule either by a General Election or by a Referendum. The first of these alternatives has been criticised by the supporters of the Government on two grounds.

"It is said that the House of Lords has no right to require a dissolution of the House of Commons. And it is urged that since the House of Lords would in the new Parliament still have to consider the bill, difficulties might arise, if not on its second reading, yet in Committee on amendments; and that, though the Government might pass the bill under the Parliament Act, they would, even if successful, have gained nothing by the Dissolution.

"But Lord Lansdowne's second alternative, the Referendum, avoids both these objections. The present Parliament would go on and would be able to deal with the rest of the Government programme so long as the Government might command a majority in it. And the bill which must be passed in order to have a Referendum would provide that the Home Rule Bill, if approved by the electorate, should be presented for Royal Assent on whatever date was deemed convenient without any further proceeding in either House of Parliament. Neither of the objections, therefore, urged to a General Election applies to a Referendum.

If a Referendum be taken, the Irish problem would be at once up. If the result be to reject Home Rule, that result would be reached without the frightful dangers which, on the Government's plan, must be encountered. If the Referendum should result in approving Home Rule, the bill would become law, with the English Unionist party pledged to do nothing to encourage rebellion; and, though Ulster might probably still resist, the Government would have the essential advantage of the people's approval in dealing with that resistance."

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following is a summary of the crop, reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Aug. 12:—

During the week there was good rain in parts of Gujarat, the Konkan, Gujarat, Native States, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and slight elsewhere. More rain is required in parts of Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Sowing was in progress in parts of Sind Gujarat, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh, Gujarat Native States and Savantvadi. Transplantation continues in some places. Standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Nawabshah, by locusts and rats in parts of Karachi, by insects in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, by insects and winds in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, by heavy rain in parts of the Panch Mahals and by heavy rain and insects in parts of Ahmednagar. The crops were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The fodder-supply was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains though high are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 39
Gujarat	14 to 32
Konkan	25 to 36
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	34 to 44

The conditions in the Ahmednagar District are generally improving. Six kitchens and ten poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in good condition. The demand for takavi for purchase of bullocks continues. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 9th August were 16,287 in Ahmednagar and 431 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.
B. A. C. (0) DRAW WITH
Y. M. C. A. (0).

A POOR DISPLAY.

The tie between these two teams in the second round of the above tournament was played on the Cooperage yesterday, when a very poor and uninteresting display, which was however amusing at times, ended in a pointless draw. The game had a varied interest from a spectacular point of view and not unfrequently one felt inclined to think that some of the participators in the game were just learning to kick and give direction to the ball, real co-ordination of the motor or out-carrying nerves in the leg, for the proper adjustment for directing a shot as a result of volitional activity being still in a very primitive state. On more than one occasion it was noticed that some of the Y. M. C. A. players with the ball in front and no one near about them, passed the ball backwards when they meant to shoot ahead. Doctor in goal was quite safe and was responsible for some brilliant save Mathelone the left-back of the Y. M. C. A. team worked very hard throughout and powful kick as he is, he never slackened his speed for a moment. He was in fact the mainstay of the Y. M. C. A. defence. The half-line was very weak, though Lamb and Bellamy made good efforts at times no doubt, but, on the whole the defence of their half-line was easily brushed aside. Their forwards put on spurts at times, but were mostly scraggy and weak and fumbled passes at critical moments. They had a few openings—but they were woefully slow to make the most of them. On one occasion midway through the second period, there was a beautiful centre pass by D'Souza but Brook and Stevens, who were standing in palpably off-side positions, right in front of Walker, failed to put through and the ball went out. Stevens who was playing in inside-left in the second period has the fault of persistently lying off-side.

The Bombay Athletic were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play and should have won easily by two or three goals. The B. A. C. forwards made repeated onslaughts on the Y. M. C. A. goal, but Doctor and Mathelone arrested catastrophe time and again. They have an understanding of some sort among themselves which was very effective at times, and in fact often threatened dangers to the Y. M. C. A. goal, but quite unnecessary short passing in front of goal and delay in shooting lost them some fine chances. The wing forwards are pretty fast and Osborne, their centre half, showed great judgment and precision, both in breaking up the opposing attack or in feeding his forwards. The brothers James kicked well and Walker in goal had a rather easy time, although he negotiated a couple of shots in his usual style. No detailed description of the game. Let us hope, however, that the teams will show up better at the next meeting.

The teams were:—

Bambay Athletic.—Walker, (goal): H. James and W. James, (backs); Farrington, Osborne and Clarke, (halves); Templeton, Harwood, Murray, Chapman and Downes, (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.—Doctor, (goal); Franklin and Mathelone, (backs); Bellamy, Munton and Lamb, (halves); Green, D'Souza, Brook, Slewllyn and Stevens, (forwards).

Referee:—Qr.-M.-Sergt. Ashenhurst.

The game will be replayed after the remaining second round ties are played.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

LOYAL N. LANCS v. MIDDLESEX REGT.

The following will represent the Middlesex team:—Sgt. Pigott; Daven and Clark; Fordham Wotton and Worby; Staines, Amrison, Bateman, Eiker and Hall.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

LESLIE CUP.

The G. I. P. Ry. not having turned out competitors for this event, it was a walk over for the Medical the order being:—

Hildreth—(1).
Easeden—(2).
[illegible]hy—(3).

...MPT OF COURT AT BANDRA.

...DITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During yesterday's hearing of the Cocaine case before Rao Bahadur G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, an extraordinary incident occurred, which I venture to think you will deem it worth while publishing. Mr Honner, Assistant Collector of Thana and Colaba, was present on behalf of the Excise Department. He was seated on a chair with his legs crossed puffing away a cigar quite as unconcernedly as if he were at a Smoking Concert. Those who witnessed the act were awe-stricken, for they were at a loss to surmise what the position of the Smoker Concert be to embolden him to take the liberty of fumigating the Court house; but what still more surprised the spectators was the silent acquiescence of the Magistrate who did not deem it imperative, in vindication of the dignity of his court, at least, to remind the official that he was forgetting where he was.—Yours, etc., M. A. Leduk.

Bandra, Aug. 13.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

To be run on Wednesday 3rd September, 1913.

The second entries which closed on Tuesday 12th August are:—

THE YERRAWDA PLATE.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

(1st entries 19.)

20. Mr. Goff's b aus g Berroll by Acheson—Anthen (5 years).
21. Mr. Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland (aged) by wire.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 17.)

18. Mr. R. R.'s bl aus g Keerit (aged).
19. Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st entries 17.)

18. Mr. Health's ch a h Trustee (aged).
19. Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).
20. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Baloz 13, 3¼ (aged).
21. Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's b a Beyrut (5 years).

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st entries 20.)

21. Mr. R. S. Forge's g a h Polish 13-3.
22. Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Mexico 13-2½.
23. Jassim M. Essa's g a h Baldwin 13-2¾.
24. Messrs. A. Nanji and G. H. G. Ally's g a h President 13-2½.

SECOND DAY.

To be run on Saturday 6th September, 1913.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.

(1st entries 14.)

15. Mr. R. R.'s b e g Mayfowl (aged).

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st entries 24.)

25. Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
26. Mr. Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo (by wire).
27. Mr. H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace (aged).

COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles:—

(1st entries 18).

19. Mr. A. M. Hasan's g a h Ghalyum (aged).
20. Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

(1st entries 13).

14. Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3.
15. Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Mexico, 13-2½.
16. Mr. D. Framji's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

(1st entries 21).

22. Mr. Roberts' g a h Malayeb, 13-1½.
23. Mr. Roberts' b a h Ream, 13-1½.
24. Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3.
25. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Scorn, 13-3.
26. Messrs D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Old China, 13-2¾.
27. Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.

THIRD DAY.

To be run on Thursday, 11th September, 1913.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights.

(1st entries 13).

14. Captain Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged).
15. Mr. Goff's b aus g Berroll (5 years).
16. Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland (aged) by wire.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

(1st entries 20).

21. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' br e g Bombastic (5 years).
22. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit (aged).

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles:—

(1st entries 21).

22. Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged).
23. Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
24. Mr. Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo (by wire).

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance:—

(1st entries 12).

13. Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto (aged).
14. Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

(1st entries 33).

34. Mr. A. M. Hasan's g a h Ghalyum (aged).
35. Mr. Heath's ch a h Trustee (aged).
36. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Good Success, 14-0 (aged).
37. Mr. Mohidin Dawood's b a h Guy Fawkes (6 years).
38. Mr. A. R. Taher's ch a h Afzur Jung (5 years).
39. Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs:—

(1st entries 17).

18. Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3.
19. Mr. D. Framji's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.

FOURTH DAY.

To be run on Saturday, 13th September, 1913.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

(1st entries 23).

24. Mr. R. R.'s b e g Mayfowl (aged).
25. Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged).
26. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit (aged).

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

(1st entries 21).

22. Mr. Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo (by wire).

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

(1st entries 28).

29. Mr. A. M. Hasan's g a h Ghalyum (aged).
30. Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
31. Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow (aged).

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile:—

(1st entries 16).

17. Mr. A. M. Hasan's g a h Ghalyum (aged).
18. Mr. Heath's ch a h Trustee (aged).

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

(1st entries 20).

21. Mr. Lion's b a h Thank You, 13-3.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs:—

(1st entries 25).

26. Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3.
27. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Good Success, 14-0.
28. Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Ghalib, 13-3¾.
29. Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
30. Mr. Jassim M. Essa's g a h Baldwin, 13-2¾.
31. Messrs. A. Nanji and G. H. G. Ally's g a h President, 13-2½.
32. Mr. G. H. G. Ally's b a h Authority, 14-0.

CLOSED RACE.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

(1st entries 18).

19. Mr. Goff's b aus g Berroll (5 years).
20. Mr. Goff's br. aus g. Starborn (4 years).

Final entries close on Tuesday, 26th August, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, MAJOR,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, August 13.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(To be run on Saturday 16th August 1913).

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m., on Thursday 14th August:—

THE MONSOON PLATE.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Division I.

Bombastic 9-10; Kurnell 9-7; Keerit 8-10; Punt 8-9; Forfeit 8-7; Tears 8-4; Pretty Good Sort 7-13; and Monabeen II. 7-12.

Division II.

Solution 9-12; St. Gilgen 9-7; Camberra late Serpent 9-5; Lady Douglas 8-10; Ballysand 8-4; Little Speed 8-4; Lord Reay 8-3; Glengarry 8-0; Pride 8-0; Portland Lad 7-11; Vancouver 7-2; and Mordialloc 6-7.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.
Distance 1 mile.

Tajulmulook 10-5; Regent 9-6; Nakib 6-5; Baloz 8-9; Young Salanic 8-8; Lookman 8-8; Terror 8-8; Gold Fish II. late Aga 8-8; Beyrut 8-6; Galiard 8-4; Sweden 8-2; Thulfhar 7-13; Singer 7-8; Hadee 7-2; Harry Johnson 7-0; Ghalyum 6-10; Haify 6-9; Last Chance 6-0; and Afzur Jung 6-0.

THE DHOND PLATE.
Distance 6 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10-6; Pendil 9-9; Young Majub 9-9; Zoolphokarr 9-5; Bravo late Rajput 9-5; Baloz 9-1; Chechan 8-5; Kimberley 8-4; Singer 7-13; Soozam 7-13; Minerva 7-10; Dilkush 7-0; Gafal 6-13; Abdul Aziz 6-11; Tenebreuse 6-11; Gado 6-11; Agah Pasha 6-11; Sir Satu late Sinclair 6-0; Malayeb 6-0.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.
Distance about 5 furlongs.
Division I.

Baloz 10-3; Abdul Aziz 8-1; Maidania 7-8; Kimberley 9-10; Tenebreuse 8-1; Biglig 7-7; Bahlool 9-3; Zigomar 8-0; Salisbury 7-5; Minerva 9-0; Best Chance 7-13; Creditor 7-3; British King 8-10; Maasal 7-12; American Spot 7-3; Ream 8-4; Authority 7-12; and Saood 7-0.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.
Distance about 5 furlongs.
Division II.

Rummy 9-7; Agent 8-11; Miss Nagashi 8-7; Red Fish 9-7; Good Evening 8-11; Mars 8-5; Flying Machine 9-3; Alwar 8-11; Flying Bird 7-11; Shot Silk 8-13; Jawan 8-9; Beethoven 7-4; Mercy 8-11; [illegible] ak 8-8; Grey Ghost II. 8-11; Bund Garden late Sirkar 8-7.

THE CLUB PLATE.
Distance 6 furlongs.

Duhallow 11-10; Longboat 10-5; Berlin Girl 9-12; Prince Charlie 11-6; Castaway 10-4; Fyzabad 9-1; Young Berlin 11-5; Sidick 10-3; Gold 9-0; Nimar 10-9; Little King 10-2; Mahboob 10-9; The Tetrarch late Taki Khan 9-13.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.
Distance 1 mile.

Moorshid, Semiramas, Jesoor, Good Gold, Financier, Farash, Sparrow Hawk, German Silver, Rashid Pasha, Turkish Spot, Dhaman, Ajmer, The Winner, Nafa, Makbul, Ata Alla, Thabashir and Langford.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKE.

At last Golfers in Bombay are again able to play their favourite game under something like reasonable conditions and there was quite a good entry for the weekly sweepstake on Thursday morning. Part of the course is still fairly heavy but there has been a great improvement. During the week and with a little more fine weather the greens will be in excellent condition. The competition this week was medal play under handicap, but only six competitors in each class made any return. The prize in the senior devision is divided between Coombs, Ferrers Nicholson and Begbie, all of whom were round in nett scores of 44. Begbie (—1) started well with a four hit took eight to the second, a three to the third brought his average down and he was twenty for the first four holes. The fifth cost him seven and he finished up with eighteen for the last four. Ferrers Nicholson (scr.) also started with a four but an eight to the second was bad. After this he played steadily and with a three to the eight was round in 43. Cooms (+1) had fives to first three and just failed and hole out in three on the fourth green. Another missed put on the fifth made him 25 for five holes. Two fives on the Oval and two fours to the last two made him 43. Grantham (—8) and Crichton (—7) tie in the junior division also with nett scores of 44. Grantham was round in 52, which included two eights and two sevens but he holed out in three at the ninth. Crechton took 51 for the nine holes, with an eighth at the fifth and seventh holes. Results:—

SENIORS.

	score	handicap	result.
E. E. Coombs	43	—1	44
E. Ferrers Nicholson	44	scr.	44
T. N. Begbie	45	—1	44
A. Stuart	44	—1	45
T. W. Marshall	48	—2	46
H. P. T. Lattey	46	scr.	46

JUNIORS.

V. A. Grantham	52	—8	44
M. B. Crichton	51	—7	44
A. R. Scott	52	—7	45
C. Sherwood	52	—7	45
H. W. K. Kilby	56	—8	48
G. A. Johnson	56	—8	48

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

RANGOON, August 14.

A cablegram has been sent Home to-day to Mr. R. G. P. McDonnell, retired Commissioner of Police, Burma, asking him to come out as soon as possible to take up the appointment, which he has accepted, of Stipendary Steward of the Rangoon Turf Club.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

ALL OUT FOR NINE RUNS.

On last Saturday a very keen interesting match was played between the students of the Ahmednagar High School and the S. P. G. Mission High School on the S. P. G. Mission ground. The play started exactly at 2 p.m. The S. P. G. Mission won the toss and elected to bat. They made nine runs only to which the visitors replied with 48 runs. The S. P. G. Mission again went in and made 23 runs only. Messrs. Bhave and Digamber for the High School were in double figures, their scores being 15 and 13 respectively. A boy named G. Tandulvadkar from the High School bowled remarkably well and captured 15 wickets for 6 runs only which enabled the High School team to win the match by an innings and 16 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Surrey defeated Kent at the Oval by an innings and forty runs.

Yorkshire defeated Middlesex at Sheffield by three wickets.

Sussex beat Somerset at Eastbourne by five wickets

Notts beat Leicester at Nottingham by an innings and 126.

FOUND IN A TANK.

On Wednesday night at about 9 o'clock, a Hindu ascetic was seen going down the steps of the Bhuleshwar Tank. As he did not return, one Aditram, who had seen him going down the steps, went to look for him, when he noticed a cap floating on the surface of the water. The police were informed and the body of the deceased was removed [illegible] out of the tank.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 12.

The meet to-day was at Dighi which is eight and a half miles out on the Alandi Road. Consequently the field which awaited the Master there at 6-30 a.m., was but small. Nor did it look a promising morning. There was a dry feel in the air which augured badly for scent. Still hope springs eternal in the human breast man never is, but always to be blest;" and this morning just when things were beginning to look very bad and we had almost given up all hopes of hunt owing to lack of scent, we were blessed with a light shower of rain, which made all the difference. Hounds before this had certainly touched lines: twice the smallest hound in the pack, Little Drummer, who seems to have a particularly delicate nose, had given a suppressed squeal of delight, but nothing more had happened: now the whole pack opened on a line, and scoring to cry were off on what at first seemed a breast high scent.

His Excellency the Governor was once again with us, and Miss Beaumont Nesbit, Captain Vaughan, Captain Goldie, and Mr. Gibson also came from Government House. Amongst others who were present I noticed the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill and Miss Hill, Major and Mrs. Jourdain and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson of the Loyal North Lancs., Captain and Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Meyer, Col. Perkins, Col. Daunt, Col. Gamble, Major Barton, Captain Sarson, Captain Ritson, Captain Lawrence, Mr. Frost and the Raja of Akalkot.

Turning westwards off the road the Master then drew northwards, over country that looked very promising for a fox. There were abundant traces that there were foxes or jack here but as was stated before, hounds could do nothing till a soft shower of rain began to fall. We were now about two miles north by west from Dighi. Suddenly in some low crops hounds picked up a line and brought it straight back towards the field. Some of us at once said "Heel"; the Master however lifted them over to a shallow nullah on our left. Here they opened on it with a delightful burst of music and were off, racing. Heading westwards they ran through crops where normally there would not be a scrap of scent, (vide Saturday and Sunday last.) Nor did they check for nearly a mile. They were brought to their noses at last by rocky patch at the head of a nullah running westwards. They were soon on again however. Following the nullah down, they crossed the Nasik Road near the 10th milestone. Continuing westwards they crossed the wet nullah bed beyond the road and rose the high ground. Our fox now swung left-handed and headed in a south-westerly direction. We crossed the old Bombay Road almost due west of Bhosri, and then we began to fear he was making for our "mulburry bush" of Sunday. Another rocky knoll did equally well however. The rain had now stopped and the difference in the scent was very soon noticeable. When first we reached the knoll scent was good enough for hounds to drive him from it. He then ran a short right-handed chukkar. Scent was getting rapidly worse, and when he passed it the second time hounds were only hunting his line slowly. Eventually he ran us clean out of scent quarter of a miles south of the knoll. The Master then turned back and when we were just to the right of the knoll, viewed another fox. This headed back for the Bombay Road, but when a couple of hundred yards short of it, squatted in a field under crop. The crop was so low and so open that one would not have thought it possible for even a fox to find cover in it. Hounds however swept clean over him, and he jumped up right amidst the field, dodging under the horses feet. He broke straight back, and hounds were on his line almost at once. He ran us out of scent however in little over half a mile.

The Master then turned in a northeasierly direction, recrossed the Nasik Road at the 5th furlong stone beyond the 9th mile. Coming down a spur running in a south easterly direction about a mile and a quarter north by west from Dighi, hounds picked up a line. We all thought it was that of a chink. Crossing the main nullah and the ridge on the eastern side of it we found a confluent nullah running into the main nullah from a north easterly direction. Here we saw a chinkara running right-handed round the U formed by the junction of the two nullahs.

Captain and Mrs. Venn Ellis and Captain Sarson who were on the high ground on our right, say that the chink was following directly on the line of a fox. This fox they viewed in a small clump of cholum, about a yard square and 2 foot high. The rest of the field was under open crop about 4 inches high. From their position high up on the western bank of the nullah and not forty yards away, they commanded the whole field and were certain the fox had not left the clump. Hounds however once they had entered the crops never owned the line again. They went right through the clump and took no interest in it. It is certain too that the fox went to ground there. Such is scent; the most tricky, uncertain, unreliable yet fascinating subject in the world (par one, of course).

Our first hunt was a very pleasant run of over four miles though the point is only two and three quarters. The other two are not worth considering.

KARACHI SENSATION.

CUSTOMS OFFICER SHOT.

CHARGE AGAINST A TELEGRAPHIST.

ALLEGED JEALOUSY.

TRIAL IN CAMERA.

On Friday (August 17) night at about 8-45 p. m., according to the allegations of the police, Mr. E. Gardiner of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, entered the house of Mrs. Turner who risides in Preedy Quarter Magazine Lane, Karachi and shot Mr. Lenahan, a Customs officer in the preventive service on the right side, in the lower part of the ribs says the Sind Gazette."

The facts, as alleged by the police, are as follows:—Arrangements had been made by Mr. and Mrs. Lenahan and Mrs. Turner (wife of an Assistant Surgeon in Bushire) that they should take all the children of both families to the circus that night. Mr. Lenahan went to Mrs. Turner's to bring her and her children to Mrs. Lenahan's house so that they might proceed to the circus together. Mr. Lenahan was partaking of a cup of coffee with Mrs. Turner, when Mr. Gardiner rushed in and shot at Mr. Lenahan deliberately; making the remark "You scoundrel!" Mr. Lenahan closed with him and they struggled from the dining room into the sitting room. Sergeant E. J. Tynan, who was sitting in his rooms on the next floor in the same flats, heard the report of a revolver and rushed downstairs and met Mrs. Turner at the bottom crying out in a most excited state. Sergeant Tynan rushed into Mrs. Turner's rooms and saw the two men struggling; Mr. Gardiner holding a revolver in his hand and Mr. Lenahan trying to prevent him from using the weapon again. Sergeant Tynan gripped Mr. Gardiner's wrist and forced the revolver out of his hand; separating the two men. While Sergeant Tynan was escorting Mr. Gardiner to the police-station the latter made an attempt to recover the revolver. On being overpowered, he made up his mind to proceed quietly. Nearing the Parsi School on Victoria Road he produced a bottle from his pocket. Sergeant Tynan immediately seized the bottle and took possession of it. On reaching the police station the case was handed over to sub-inspector Partabrai, who was on duty. The cantonment police inspector was sent for immediately and also the assist superintendant and Doctor Kaikhushro. They arrived at Mrs. Turner's house where the wounded man was attended and taken to the Civil Hospital.

So far, we understand, Mr. Lenahan is progressing favourably.

MRS. TURNER'S EVIDENCE.

The police case was transferred on August. 11 from Mr. Lobo's court to Mr. Cumming's Court in Karachi; Mr. McInerny appearing for the defence.

The first witness was Mrs. Turner, who said:—"I knew the accused, Mr. Gardiner. I have known him since last April. I saw the accused on Friday. I saw him in the morning in Nusserwanjee's shop and in the evening about 7-30 he came in a gharry to my place. I went outside and spoke to him. I told him I had no books of his. He had written in the afternoon for books. He asked me whether I was going to the circus, and I said yes. Mr. Gardiner asked whether the children and I would go for a drive, and I said no! He said if you leave the compound this evening I will shoot you and your sister and another. I presume he meant Mr. Lenahan. After, I went inside and Mr. Gardiner drove away. He came again about a quarter or ten minutes to eight. I had no conversation with him. My sister spoke to him. I went inside. I think Mr. Lenahan came to my bungalow about twenty-five minutes to nine. He came to take my sister, and my two children and myself to the circus. He came to take us to his house first and then to the circus. It was prearranged. Mr. Lenahan came into the dining room and I was making coffee and gave him a cup. I got up to put out the light that was on the table. My sister and children were also in the dining-room. Mr. Gardiner rushed in from the sitting room and shouted "You scoundrel." I heard a shot and ran round the table and outside to call Sergeant Tynan. Sergeant Tynan came Down and went into my room. Mrs. Tynan from outside took me away. The next thing I remember was seeing Sergeant Tynan struggling near my compound wall with someone. Again I went to the side of the house and then Sergeant Tynan and the accused were gone, I went into the verandah to see where Mr. Lenahan was shot. I took him by the arm and led him into a bedroom. I asked Mrs. Tynan to send for a doctor. I opened his clothes and saw a wound on the right side of the abdomen.

REASON FOR SHOOTING.

The doctor did not come at once so I tried to stop the bleeding. I sent for some ice and as the doctor did not come I got into a gharry and went for Dr. Nasareth. I did not find Dr. Nasareth, or Dr. Navarra or Dr. Alfonso. Dr. D'Souza was there but I did not ask him to come. When I returned a doctor was in the compound. After that the police came, then Mr. Burke. I heard a magistrate also had arrived and recorded Mr. Lenahan's statement. After the statement was taken Mr. Lenahan was taken to the Civil Hospital. Mrs. Lenahan arrived before her husband was taken to the hospital. I supposed Mr. Gardiner's reason for shooting was jealousy. I have known Mr. and Mrs. Lenahan not more than three weeks. I heard my sister say when she was talking with the accused in the compound "Have you got the books my sister hasn't received?" I don't think he made a reply. She said something about being rude and said "Oh! you don't want me" but I don't know the exact words he used. Speaking to my sister he said "You will hear some revelations in the morning." When Sergeant Tynan came downstairs I said "For God's sake come quickly." I don't think I said anything else. I was outside, but I don't know what else I said to him. I did not see anything in Mr. Gardiner's hand when he rushed into my room. When I heard the shot, they were about two paces apart. There was no one else in the room besides my sister, my two children, Mr. Lenahan and the peon.

At this stage the Court, noticing the presence of a Press representative, asked him to withdraw, which the Press representative at once did, though the Court did not explain the grounds of the request nor the legal justification for converting what purported to be a public trial into a trial *in camera*.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Under the provisions of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has issued the following order to regulate religious processions during the Ganpati festival:—

(1) Ganpatis that are to be taken in procession will assemble between the following points on the roads mentioned below up to 4 p.m. and will start from these points at that time in the order in which they take up their positions and must reach Chaupati by 7 p.m. (Standard Time).

Madhav Baug and the Corner of Kika Street, Null Bazaar, Bhuleshwar Kabutarkhana and the Corner of Kavasji Patel Tank Road.

Khetwady Main Road, between the Corner of Ardeshir Dady Street and Kavasji Patel Tank Road.

Ardeshir Dady Street from the Corner of Khetwady Main Road to Girgaum Back Road.

(2) The principal route for the procession will be as follows:—

From the Corner of Kavasji Patel Tank Road down Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road over Sandhurst Bridge and Chaupati Foreshore.

An alternative route will be from the Corner of Kumbhartukda down Thakurdwar Road to Girgaum Road, thence down Girgaum Road to Portuguese Church *via*. Charni Road to Girgaum Back Road and onwards by the route laid down above. Those wishing to go from Duncan Road on to Sandhurst Road direct to Chaupati may be allowed to do so.

These routes will be kept clear of traffic between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. (Standard Time).

(3) No Ganpatis, unless carried singly or by a single individual, will be allowed to be taken through the streets in procession without a pass. If carried in a Palkhi or other conveyance a pass is necessary.

(4) No Mela or Band with or without a Ganpati will be allowed to proceed through the street without a pass.

(5) In addition to a Mela or Band only one cart for (Chowghada) music will be allowed to accompany a Ganpati.

(6) Carriages containing a Ganpati will not be allowed to join in the procession except with special permission, and no carriages containing a Ganpati will be allowed to proceed beyond the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road on the way to Chaupati.

(7) Persons wishing to obtain a special permission from the Commissioner of Police to carry Ganpatis in carriages must specify in their applications the size of the Ganpati they intend to convey, which will have to be verified by the Officers in charge of the sections they reside in, as it is intended to grant permission only for such Ganpatis as are not too large to be carried in a Palkhi.

(8) All applications for passes must be made by the applicant in person to the Head Police Office, 3 or 4 clear days before the passes are required, in order that sufficient time may be allowed the C. I. D. to make enquiries regarding such applications, otherwise the issue of passes may be delayed or refused.

(9) The above rules will apply to the Ganpati processions on the two principal days of the festival, viz., Gowri and Anant Chaturdashi, Tuesday the 9th, and Sunday the 14th September, 1913, respectively.

MISSING CART.

Surajram Manekram, a 'Mehta' in the employ of one Mulji Kalidas, reports that on the 11th instant he loaded two carts with five packages of piece-goods, and told the drivers to deliver them at Champa Gully. One of the carts turned up at the place as directed, but the other, which was loaded with packages, valued at Rs. 1,400, is missing.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLE.—30th July, at Chrystler's Farm, Kotagala, the wife of D. F. de C. Buckle, of a son.

COOPER.—29th July, at Kalacherra, Cochar, the wife of W. E. D. Cooper, of a daughter.

HOWIE.—At 179, Lochee Road, Dundee, 28th July, the wife of David Howie, Howrah Jute Mills, of a son.

PONSFORD.—On Aug. 13th, at Y. M. C. A. Student, Hostel, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ponsford, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE MELLO.—At Margao (Goa), on the 13th August, 1913, Fortunato de Mello, late Book-keeper, B. I. S. N. Co., Bombay of heart failure. Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation.

WHEELER.—30th July, at Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Field, Eveline Rebecca, the beloved wife of W. D. Wheeler, Retired Supervisor, Travancore Public Works Department, and the second daughter of the late W. Martin, Planter, Sheveroy Hills.

Quinn—On the 10th August at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona Henry Quinn, of Panchgani, aged 63 years. R. I P.

PHILLIPS—On the 13th August, at Sehore Cantonment, Arthur Cyril Phillps, late of Messageries Maritimes Co., of enteric, aged 24.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 5 a.m.

Lecture on "Browning," Wilson College Hall 6-15.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. instead of on the 13th as previously notified.

Football. Rovers' Tournament Second Round Loyal N. Lancs v. Middlesex.

SATURDAY, August 16.

Cocoanut Day: Bank Holiday.

Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona 3rd Extra Meeting.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Mira Michi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 18.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Baby Mine," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

TUESDAY, August 19.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Dallas Comedy Company, "What Every Woman Knows," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 15, 1913.

DEFENCE OR AGGRESSION?

The European Defence Association has recently been the subject of a fire of sharp criticism in the public press, both Indian and European. The Association, which had a few years ago happily reached an almost moribund condition, has been revivified by the labours of Mr. Dudley Myers, a well-known Calcutta merchant, who, having retired from active business, has remained in India to devote himself to the work of organising European opinion in such a way as to ensure that the voice of the European community should be heard when occasion requiries, and that there should be at hand always a representative body through whom it might speak. The urgent need for such an Association was not altogether clear. European opinion is very strongly represented on all the legislative councils, and there is no reason to fear, if the European community take the trouble to see that their representatives on the councils are fit and proper men, that there will be any chance of the European point in view not being duly and fully laid before the Government and the country. European Calcutta, however has so often been represented in the Imperial and Provincial councils by men who have been merely silent and ornamental, that there seems to have been a ready response in that city, at least, to Mr. Dudley Myers' call to arms. Mr. Myers' propaganda, however, was accompanied by a good many qualifications, calculated to disarm criticism and bring in recruits from quarters where there might otherwise have been some holding back. The European Defence Association originally came into being in a spirit of aggression at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The enthusiasm which gave it its first membership quickly evaporated, and it ultimately became the instrument of a small clique of extreme reactionaries, who, themselves a mere insignificant handful used its high-sounding title to address fulminations to Government against every sort of reform, and anything which threatened to extend the liberties of the Indian subject. Gradually it came to be found out, and the absurdity of its position was exposed. When Mr. Dudley Myers took it in hand, it had reached almost the point of extinction, and he was astute enough to see that, if its existence was to be prolonged, it must be justified by something more than a permanent attitude of opposition to reform and racial aggression. We were assured, therefore, that the Association, in its new lease of life, would not in the future be dominated by Calcutta. It was to have a new and comprehensive organisation which would ensure a proportionate influence in its councils of the other provinces, and, above all, we were to know that the spirit of aggression was to be conspicuous by its absence. The European community had special interests to guard and conserve, and it was merely in defence of those that the Association was to act. Other communities might go their ways in peace, so long as those ways were not likely to threaten European interests, or restrict existing rights and privileges.

Unfortunately the Calcutta clique of extremists seems to have been too strong for Mr. Myers. It laid low while Mr. Myers went forth on his evangel, and awaited the full fruit of his labours. Then, the Association having received an enormous acquisition of membership, and its position being thus enormously strengthened, the clique who had been careful not to lose control of the organisation, resumed its labours, proceeded once more to devote itself to Calcutta interests, and commenced anew the campaign of racial aggression. One of its recent excursions has been condemned wholesale in several organs of European opinion, another has been scarcely more favourably received, and in Bombay a warning voice has been very properly raised against the danger of people on this side of India allowing themselves to be dragged at the heels of what is, as much as it ever was, an almost exclusively Calcutta organisation, representing a reactionary and racial movement in politics, and, where true European interests are involved, possessing little concern for any question in which Calcutta is not directly or chiefly interested. In the first instance to which we have referred, the Council of the Association took upon itself, following upon the abortive attempt to have an Indian journal committed for contempt, to demand from the Government of India special legislation to make contempt of what is not contempt—legislation which was to apply apparently only to Indian newspapers. As "The Pioneer" pointed out, in a trenchant condemnation of this pretentious epistle to Government, this is neither European nor defence, and to do what was suggested "would be an invidious and dangerous proceeding, for the net thus widened could easily be stretched indefinitely." In other quarters the Association has been told in plain terms, that if it does not learn to mind its own business, it will become "a nuisance and danger to the European community instead of a protection." In the second instance the Association put forward a special plea for the more extended employment, at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, of European medical officers in mofussil stations. The whole tone of the letter, in which the demand was set forth, was racially aggressive, and the demand itself is an attempt to set up an impossible claim on the part of an infinitesimal minority to the enjoyment of exclusive privileges at the expense of the majority. The hardship, moreover, of which complaint is made, does not exist to anything like the extent suggested. Where the European population in mofussil districts is large, such as in planting districts and among railway employees, the provision of European medical officers is usually ample. In other cases, where there may be not a European doctor available, those requiring one have little difficulty in reaching a centre where they may obtain his services. But, in any case, the racial consideration is as applicable to the Indian as it is to the European, and could anything be more selfish and undesirable than the suggestion that what is alleged to be a hardship, should be thrust upon the Indian population for the benefit of perhaps half-a-dozen people? Here once more the Association steps out of its limit of defence, and becomes offensive, and here again it is gratifying to note that its action has not passed without condemnation by reputable European journals.

Undeterred, however, by the strictures which have been passed upon it, the Association once more enters an arena, in which the role it elects to play is "neither European nor defence." The question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, is one in which the European community is as vitally interested as the Indian, but to suggest that the reform for which the latter so ardently labour, is a danger to the former is gratuitous. The prospect is one which might legitimately put the Indian Civil Service on its defence, but why it should possess any terrors for the non-official European community who, on the contrary stand to gain as much by it as the Indian people, we are at a loss to understand. Nor does the letter in which the Council of the Association set forth their views enlighten us. All we are told is that the issue is embedded in a stereotyped groove, and that in the recent great publicity that has been given to the question no new arguments have been advanced. No new arguments are needed. The question is one, whose merits rest upon arguments that have never been met except by appeals for the preservation of the prestige of the District Officer, which it is supposed would be endangered if he ceased to enjoy the privilege of combining the duties of thief-catcher, prosecutor and judge in his own person. The Association, itself, having no new arguments to adduce, is constrained to append to its present letter, one which it addressed to the Government in its pre-reformed days, and to reproduce the following appeal of Sir John Strachey:

The first necessity of good administration in such a country as India is that it should be strong, and it cannot be strong without the concentration of authority. In the everyday internal administration there is no office so important as that of the District Officer. He is one of the mainstays of our dominion, and few steps could be taken in India which would be more mischievous and dangerous than to weaken those powers which enable him to maintain his position as the local representative of the Government.

We gladly reproduce this because it contains all there is in the case against the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. There is no attempt to meet the damning case that has been made out, the abuses to which the system is open, and the abuses to which it has given rise in the past, and new instances of which arise almost daily; nothing but the unedifying suggestion that the District Officer cannot preserve his position if his executive actions are liable to be submitted to examination by an impartial tribunal. The Association makes a dishonest attempt to show that there is no justification for the assertion that Sir Harvey Adamson, as Home Member of Council, pledged the Government to the reform and quotes, to this end, the concluding passage of his speech in which he said:

It is a very easy matter to propose as an abstract principle that magisterial and police functions should be separated, but in the descent to actual details the subject bristles with difficulties. A solution has been attempted, and it is being sent to the two local Governments for criticism. It is desirable that it should be submitted to the criticism of the public at the same time. I may therefore now disclose the details. But in doing so I desire to state clearly that the tentative solution is not a final expression of the decision of the Government of India, and that it is merely a suggestion thrown out for criticism with the idea of affording assistance in the determination of a most difficult problem.

We say this is dishonest because it is clearly an attempt to convey that the Government of India had not arrived at "a final decision" that the reform was desirable. That Sir Harvey Adamson meant, however, only to say that no final decision had been reached as to the manner in which the question should be solved is clear from the context, and from the definite statement in the previous part of the speech—which the Association's letter does not quote—that the Government "had decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of Executive and Judicial functions," as well as other passages in which he condemned the existing system, and spoke of the reform on which he pledged the Government to embark as "a worthy object." It is useless therefore to pretend that the Government of Lord Minto was not definitely committed to attempt the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. The Associations' letter, however, is not only misleading but it is also ignorant, and it is clear that its work is still in the hands of people who know very little about European conditions or English life. No one who had lived in England could possibly be guilty of the assertion that a complete divorce of Judicial and Executive functions has not taken place in England. There is no such thing in England as an executive office exercising judicial functions. We do not believe that any Englishman in India, outside the Civil Service, who has properly considered the matter and is concerned for the proper administration of the country wishes that, it should be so in India. Certainly he could not be so foolish as to suppose that it in any way concerns the "defence" of the interests of his community.

THE HARMONY IN EUROPE.

Not a week passes but we are reassured from quarters, which cannot be unaware of the truth, of the positive maintenance of peace, of all the Powers being actuated by no other motive, of a European Concert whose serene harmony nothing ever occurs seriously to disturb, and so on, till we are liable to forget the possibility of further and greater conflict. To-day's telegrams sound a divergent note. It is a note almost of alarm. During the discussion on the Finance Bill in the Commons, Mr. Lloyd George had to admit that there was not the slightest prospect at the present moment of any reducation in armaments. We are not yet done with the congratulatory messages, which seem to be the pastime of Europe's crowned heads for the moment, but in the midst of these jubilations the real fact seems to be that Mr. Lloyd George can only say that he is not in "despair of international co-operation to arrest expenditure after the events of the last twelve months." The most significant words, however, are: "Few people realised how near to disaster we had been in that time." And since the armaments are not to be reduced it is reasonable to infer that the "disaster" zone has not been left behind. The part which the Kaiser has played throughout these anxious days is a factor of mystery. To-day we see the aged Emperor Francis Joseph in a somewhat undignified attitude of playing second fiddle to the Emperor of Germany. The exchange of amenities between the Austrian and the Rumanian sovereigns does not help to clear the situation. One fact emerges with tolerable certainty: the atmosphere of political Europe is charged with elements which would not require much effort to burst into the conflagration, which the Concert has hitherto all but failed to avoid.

A GREAT SOCIALIST.

The death of Herr Bebel removes a great force from German politics. Ferdinand August Bebel was born, too poor for his birthday to be noted with certainty, on some day, in February 1840, at Cologne. He started life as a turner at Leipzig. From the first working men's movements attracted his powerful personality. But he was not born to Socialism. The influence of Liebknecht converted him to it in 1865, though before that so early as in 1862 he was one of the most active leaders of popular movement in Germany. In 1867 he started political life as a member of the North German Diet and in 1871 joined the first Imperial Reichstag. He headed the Eisenach Labour Party, which worked hand in hand with the International Workers' Union of London, captained by Karl Marx. Both he and Liebknecht were indicted for high treason in 1872 and incarcerated for two years in a castle. It was in 1874 that being re-elected to the Reichstag he rose against Bismarck's genius which was directed to crushing the Socialists. He had used his unique position to oppose the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and openly to sympathise with the French Commune. Bismarck called Bebel's speech on that occasion a "ray of light" which had revealed to him an enemy which must be crushed. In fact from 1874 to 1886 his stirring life alternated within prison walls and without them, on account of the doctrines which he did not cease to preach without the shadow of a fear, and with a vigour the full force of which can be measured by the power which Socialism stands for to-day in Germany. "We have an old constitution" Bebel recently said "made by the nobility and an Upper House to fight, and the workers not yet quite ripe for the great changes we have in view." But all his adult life was a war on all who came in the way of Socialism and the foeman worthy of his titanic force was the Iron Chancellor. To-day Germany, has two armies antagonistic to each other,—her soldiers and her social democracy. It is a question, indeed, whether the Socialist Party in Germany is not the most potent agent against war, and the threat has been held out to the Kaiser that should be ever go to battle, the Socialists may be reckoned on seeing to it, that he returns to find himself the citizen of a republic. This is a state of affairs brought about by Ferdinand August Bebel. On the other hand Bebel was too high-minded to subordinate his cherished ideal of peace to genuine patriotism and he differentiated between a war provoked by Germany, and one in which she should be attacked. He used publicly to declare that though he was an enemy of militarism, foreign nations invading Germany must not expect the assistance, or even the neutrality, of his party. Bebel was the author of numerous works among which are "Unsere Ziele" (Our Goal), "Der Deutsche Bauer Krieg" (The German Peasant War), and "Die Frau und der Sozialismus" (Woman and Socialism). The latter went through eighteen editions. It is an attack on the institution of marriage and marks Bebel as the prophet of the most extreme form of Socialism.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with the Hon. Sir William Meyer at Peterhof on Wednesday night.

The Presidency Cricket Matches.

The cricketing public of Bombay will learn with regret that Major K. M. Mistry has on account of ill-health declined the Parsi Selection Committee's invitation to play for the Parsis in the international cricket contests at Poona and Bombay. The Patiala crack is by far the best all rounder in India to-day, and the public will miss the rare treat that his polished style of batting always provides. The Committee have as yet received no reply from Mr. M. D. Bulsara, the Delhi trundler, to their invitation.

Ganpati Festival.

Elsewhere we reproduce the Bombay Police Notification published in yesterday's official "Gazette" containing detailed directions as to the routes to be followed by processionists on the Ganpati Festival day which is to come off on 4th September, next On this day Hindus in Bombay, chiefly the Marathi speaking section thereof, will take in procession, accompanied by music and dancing, clay images of Ganesh, the elephant-headed son of Shiva and Parvati, for final immersion in the Bay waters. Thousands [illegible] tis" are thus thrown i[illegible] that day and the sigh[illegible] patty sea face at the [illegible] turesque.

Weekly Health Returns.

Statistics of births and deaths in [illegible] ferent localities in the City of Bom[illegible] bay for the week ending 9th August show that 498 deaths and 375 birth[illegible] took place during the week, as com[illegible] pared with 764 deaths and 378 birth[illegible] in the corresponding week of last year. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population (according to the Census of 1911) was 26.33, as compared with 40.56 of the corresponding week of last year. Out of the total mortality during the week, Plague was responsible for 16 deaths, Small-pox for 2, Cholera 3, Diarrhoea 48, Fevers 46, Diseases of the respiratory system 154, Debility 52, Old age 17, and Tubercular diseases 11. There were 3 premature births and 42 still births. In point of age, 144 died under one year, 70 were one to five years old and 283 above five years.

MIDNAPUR SUBMERGED.

500 VILLAGES FLOODED.

FAMINE IMMINENT.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

RELIEF PARTY'S MOVING STORY.

PITIFUL SCENES.

[From our Correspondent.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

By the bursting of the bunds of the rivers Subernarekha and Haldi about five hundred villages were flooded in Mahishdal circle in the Midnapur District. Famine is staring the whole population in the face. In places people have turned mad with hunger. The other day four boats were sailing to Contai. While on their way they were looted by villagers who made off with the spoils which consisted chiefly of *dal* and flour.

STATE RELIEF WANTED.

An impression is gaining ground among the Indian community that the Government of Bengal should come forward and help the victims of the flood, as private relief, however well organised, is bound to be inadequate unless supplemented by State aid. It is proposed to approach Lord Carmichael to preside over a Town Hall meeting to be called by the Sheriff to raise a public fund on the lines of the Mansion House funds at Home in crises similar to this. No decision can however be arrived at unless and until Lord Carmichael signifies his assent to the proposal, but as this means delay, and delay is dangerous in such cases, the relief organisations started in Calcutta will go on with the work of succour.

MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCES.

Rev. A. P. Taylor of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, paid a visit to Burdwan yesterday and the following is an interesting account of his experiences: "I visited Burdwan on Tuesday, leaving Howrah at 12-10. One thing which struck me was the large number of Marwaris sitting in the station, their bags of corn and provisions being intended for the relief of the sufferers at Burdwan. We saw nothing of the floods until we reached the second station, this side of Burdwan. Here and there were fully 150 or 200 people on the platform. They were begging from the passengers and it was encouraging to see the number of people who relieved them with quantities of native cooked food. The refugees appeared to be remarkably contented under the circumstances.

DEAD BODIES EVERYWHERE.

"After leaving this station it was rather gruesome to see the dead bodies of a number of animals lying beside the line and in the fields. Nearly all the villages are in a state of utter ruin. At the next station a similar scene occured, the number of refugees being about the same. They, too, received an abundance of food from the passengers.

AT BURDWAN STATION.

"At Burdwan station a very large number of people were being fed by Marwaris and other people. On walking through the town, or rather what remains of the town, I was greatly impressed by the terrible amount of destruction that has been done. Hundreds of pucca houses were lying flat on the ground and thick stone walls had been swept clean over. Many stone-built houses had also suffered severely. The stench arising from the heaps of debris was overpowering, and I was glad to get back to the railway station.

BREACH CAUSED BY FLOODS.

"I went along the line some distance and saw the breach caused by the floods. It is about a hundred yards in extent and gives one a good idea of what the force of the water must have been. Quite an army of men are at work repairing it and I was told by those at the scene that they hoped that one line would be open for traffic by Thursday night. I met a number of railway people living at Burdwan who told me that the loss of life in the town must have been great, but they were of opinion that many bodies would be washed away and probably never discovered, while others might be picked up several miles away. After seeing the damage done by the water and having evidence of the terrible force with which the floods burst upon the town, I personally cannot help thinking that there must have been considerable loss of life, but this is a matter which I think will be found out later."

MEDICAL STUDENT'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. P. Sarkar of the Medical College relief party writes: "We proceeded towards the interior of the village where the water was still 6 feet high. We anchored our boats near a very high place which topped the water. Loud shrill voices were heard of people mourning for their lost wives, husbands, mothers, sons, etc. We found there people crying for food and we at once distributed to them *lunch* and biscuits.

A FLOATING RAFT.

"All of sudden, we saw a part of a thatched house floating on the current. Five men were lying upon. It was coming from *bastis* two miles from the village. We at once rescued them and brought the victims on high land. We saw the persons were half dead, the water loading the stomach was coming out through the mouth; with the help of a stomach pump we drew the water out and helped respiration by artificial means. After half an hour they could speak. On enquiring we learnt they had been fasting for two days and a half; we then gave them Nestle's milk to drink and distributed rice, flour, *dal*, potatoes and coffee to every hungry man sheltered on the high place. We then boiled water and dissolved condensed milk for the infants. A very touching sight caught our sight, the dead bodies of two babies aged three to five months. We distributed clothes to some persons. It was then 6 p.m.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

"On Monday we found four or five boats coming from Gangpur. Two of the boats belonged to the medical students who came to relieve their first party. The second batch then anchored at the house of a rich man possessing a two-storeyed *pucca* house. The whole village had been washed away. We met a dead body on the way drifting with the current. The house of that rich man was occupied with some hundreds of men. We distributed to them foodstuffs and clothing. We passed the night there.

OUT OF VILLAGES.

"Next morning, i.e., on the morning of the 12th, we rowed through the surrounding villages. Our first duty was to rescue some men who were seated on a tree; we took them, to our boats. There were two boys of ten or twelve years of age. The boys fainted as soon as we placed them on the boat We. rendered every medical aid to them."

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED.

FAMINE INEVITABLE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 14.

The floods in Bengal have subsided. The East Indian Railway Company have repaired the breach near Burdwan and through trains will run from to-day on their own line. The official report says there was no loss of life.

The central organisation of the Relief Committee have opened eight centres at Burdwan, Turkeswar and Amta towns with two hundred and fifty workers.

Communication has been established with Contai.

The dead bodies of a man, and a woman with a child on her lap were found at the bund three miles north of Contai. The loss of crops and cattle in those tracts is reported to be enormous.

Famine seems inevitable. It is estimated that relief work will extend over six months.

MR. LYON'S REPORT.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 14.

The following report has been sent by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council, regarding the floods at Burdwan:—

Enquiries at Burdwan show that the flood has had a strictly local effect, the town of Burdwan suffering almost as much as any other area. In the interior there has been great loss of mud houses, stocks of grain, and personal property, but the floods have subsided everywhere so rapidly that the loss of crop or of the cattle is not great. Two or three isolated accidents causing death by drowning have been reported, but apart from that there has been no report of loss of life from any quarter. Charitable Marwaris, volunteers and others are rendering help by the distribution of rice to villagers in the interior and similar relief is being given to the refugees in the town. Officers sent out from Hoogly and Serampore have reached Tarakeshwar and report that breaches in the Damodar near Jamalpore south of Burdwan have caused damage similar to that caused in Burdwan. Details are not yet available except that there has been no loss of life.

The flood is subsiding rapidly, and all necessary relief has been undertaken by rich merchants of Serampore and the neighbourhood. No information has as yet been received from the Arambagh Sub-Division of the Hoogly District to the west of the Damodar river, but conditions here are probably similar to those in Burdwan. The Collector of Midnapore has reported that there has been no loss of life in Contai Sub-Division, but the floods have covered a considerable area in the lowlying tracts to the north of that town.

REPORTS FROM ORISSA.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO IRRIGATION WORKS.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 14.

The following official particulars were received up to Wednesday morning by the Government from Orissa:—

The Bytarani flood did enormous damage to the irrigation works, two capital embankments being breached in several places and the Range No. 2 high level canal is breached in sixty places, some masonry being carried away. Range No. 3 was breached in about thirty places and three hundred feet of the Barha weir was carried away. As regards private property information at present is meagre, all the Collectors being out on the spot investigating.

In the Balasore district nearly all the crops are ruined but time remains to resow them and the same probably applies to other districts. No loss of life is yet reported.

SOMALILAND DISASTER.

PUNITIVE MEASURES NOT TO BE TAKEN.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Dillon asked for an assurance from Mr. Harcourt that there would be no forward movement in the shape of a punitive expedition in Somaliland until the House had had an opportunity of discussing it.

Mr. Harcourt replied that such a movement was contrary to the whole policy of the Government which was to keep the coast and a small radius from the coast. All necessary steps would be taken to protect the friendly tribes.

"MORNING POST'S" CRITICISM.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The "Morning Post" says that our policy in Somaliland must be revised. We must either retire altogether or strengthen our position. The latter course, says the paper, appears to be inevitable. We ought to have advanced our fortified base to the tableland and possibly even a railway.

VANCOUVER MINES.

SERIOUS RIOTS BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

VICTORIA, (British Columbia), Aug. 14.

Serious rioting has occurred in the Vancouver mining centres, where three thousand men have been on strike for three months. The strikers attacked the police, injuring several of them.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LATER.

Four hundred troops with two maxims have been despatched to Nanaimo and Ladysmith to place those towns under military law. The police are powerless to deal with the miners on strike, who have driven out the non-unionists, killing one by dynamiting his house.

CHIEF OF INDIAN C. I. D.

BURGLARY IN HIS LONDON FLAT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

During the absence in the country of Sir Raith Cleveland thieves stole from his flat in Piccadilly a quantity of jewellery and medals, including the insignia of the K.C.I.E.

DEATH OF HERR BEBEL.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The death is announced in Switzerland of Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

MEMORIAL FOR TRANSFER.

DEFENCE AND L.-G.'S SPEECH.

"MATERIALLY PREJUDICES CASE."

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 14.

The case in which 120 persons are accused of rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty under Sections 147 and 333 I. P. C. was taken up to-day before Mr. M. M. Smith, Special Magistrate, who has been appointed to hear the case. The place was closely guarded by a strong force of armed police. The same set of counsel appeared as yesterday.

Mr. Masharul Haque who led on behalf of the defence put in an application under Section 529, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the accused wanted a fortnight's time to move the Governor-General in Council for a transfer of the case to some Court, subordinate to any High Court other than the Allahabad High Court.

The petition alleged that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor who visited the scene of the occurence in Cawnpore and made certain inquiries delivered a speech at Agra on the 6th August and made pronouncements on some of the most vital and material points in issue, which have yet to be decided in a Court of Law, and has thereby most materially prejudged the case against the accused. Further that, at the instance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the physical features of the scene of the occurrence which would have most materially helped the Court in arriving at a correct decision have been completely changed, and thus a great deal of most important evidence in the case has been destroyed and lost and that the accused apprehended that full justice will not be done to them by the Courts in these provinces, subordinate to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

A MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

Mr. Haque intimated that a memorial to the Governor-General in Council praying for the transfer of the case which had been prepared in Calcutta was ready.

Mr. Boys opposed the application on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Haque, in arguing read an extract from the Agra speech of His Honour relating to the Cawnpore riot. Counsel said that the police, and not the Muhamedans, were the aggressors in the case and referring to the allegation regarding fanaticism said that he repudiated that statement on behalf of the Muhamedans of Cawnpore and that it was an insult to their religion. The Counsel stated that there were other statements made by His Honour which would be contested word for word.

The Magistrate in passing orders said that the first ground urged in support of the application was that some of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's pronouncements in his Agra speech had prejudiced the case against the accused. It was urged that the pronouncement "a breach of public tranquillity had taken place of such sharp and violent a nature that the local authorities were compelled to use for its repression the whole force at their command," prejudges the question as to who were the aggressors in the riot. But the Court was unable to agree with that view.

Another reference was to the humanity of the police officers. It was denied that the police were humane, but the point was not in the issue.

CASES TO BE JUDGED ON MERITS.

It was argued that the pronouncement that "the utmost care was taken to distinguish between active participants in the trouble and innocent on-lookers," was prejudging the case against the accused who were arrested, as they were judged to be active participants. The Magistrate did not agree with that view as every individual case was to be judged on its own merits and it could not be conceived how any Court could be influenced by remarks in a speech made by one who was not an eye-witness. The application was therefore refused.

The names of 118 accused were then called out one by one and nearly two dozen of the accused gave their ages as between 12 and 16. After a complete list of the accused had been prepared Mr. Boys on behalf of the Crown asked permission to withdraw the case against eleven boys who did not appear to be more than sixteen years of age. The Magistrate granted permission and these eleven boys were discharged.

An adjournment was asked for in the case of six accused persons who were seriously injured and could not conveniently attend Court. The adjournment was granted.

The case against 107 accused will be taken up to-morrow at 11 a.m.

AUSTRIA AND RUMANIA.

EMPEROR AS PEACE-MAKER.

KING'S THANKS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed to the King of Rumania congratulating him on the success of Rumania in securing peace and assuring him of his continued interest in the welfare of Rumania.

King Carol has replied thanking the Emperor for this fresh proof of his faithful friendship and paying a tribute to the great part the Emperor Francis Joseph took in the conclusion of peace.

REVISION OF BUKHAREST TREATY.

AUSTRIA'S INTENTION UNCHANGED.

VIENNA, August 14.

Although no official notification of the abandonment of Russia's intention to revise the Treaty of Bukharest has yet been received, official circles reckon on the possibility of Austria standing alone in this matter.

They declare that whatever may be Russia's ultimate attitude, Austria will consistently continue the policy of working for permanent peace in the Balkans and will seek to prevent the excessive humiliation of Bulgaria.

MR. ASQUITH AT BIRMINGHAM.

WARNING TO TURKEY.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of a speech at Birmingham on July 21, in connection with the centenary of that city's Chamber of Commerce, said: "The chairman has referred to the anxieties which have oppressed the minds and exercised the judgment of those responsible for the government of this country now for the best part of a year in relation to the great issues of peace and war. At this moment all our eyes are turned to the East of Europe, and the spectacle which confronts them is disheartening and even repellant. On the one hand, we see the Balkan States, as the sequel to a war in which they fought side by side, drenching the territory which their united efforts set free from Turkish rule with one another's blood. On the other hand, we see Turkey, with the ink not yet dry upon the Treaty of London, to which a few weeks ago she put her hand—we see Turkey advancing beyond the line to which she agreed, and endeavouring to take advantage of the differences between her late enemies to recover some part at least of what she has lost.

"Gentleman, it is not unnatural that the opinion of Europe should be profoundly moved, and should demand of those with whom, in the last resort, resides power, and the responsibility which accompanies power, that they should show their readiness and their ability to bring to an end this sombre chapter in European history. So far as Great Britian is concerned, having as we have had from first to last, no special interests of our own to serve, we have laboured unceasingly, and I think I may say, not without success—(hear, hear,)—to promote and preserve the united action of the Great Powers.

CONCERT NOT IN JEOPARDY.

"The Concert among them has been loyally maintained—(hear, hear)—and I say this with full assurance, that I honestly believe it was never less in jeopardy than it is to-day. (Cheers.)

"When a fair calculation is made of the interest, historic, economic, racial, religious, that have hung in the balance, the continued preservation, not only of peace, but of mutual confidence and of a corporate policy, has been, and is, of the first moment. In the pursuit of that common object the Powers, while limiting as far as possible their direct intervention, have achieved two notable and practical results. In the first place, they have kept, and they will continue to keep, in their own hands the delimitation of the frontiers of Albania and the destination of the Ægean Islands. In the next place, it was under their auspices that the terms of peace between the belligerents which are embodied in the Treaty of London were concluded, when the Enos-Midia line, which is to bound the European territory of Turkey, was laid down, and they have already appointed their expert representatives to trace its actual course. Subject to these reservations, they did not, in the first instance, concern themselves with the partition and distribution between the Balkan States of territory, the conquered territory, outside that line. They trusted, as all Europe and as all the world trusted, that this would be found to be a matter for mutual and friendly agreement between the parties directly concerned.

WANTON BLOODSHED.

"That hope, gentlemen, has been frustrated. There has been during these last weeks a deplorable and a wanton effusion of blood. A State not before directly interested— Roumania—has intervened. The powers have done, and they are doing, everything that they can to bring the disputants into peaceful conference. It seems likely that such a conference may take place. (Hear, hear.) We hope, I think I may go further and say we believe, that it may result in an immediate suspension of arms and in speedy terms of settlement—(cheers) —upon which, however, let me add, in view of what has happened, the Great Powers must and will reserve their own judgment. (Cheers.)

"As regards Turkey, we ourselves, we here in Great Britian, and I believe all the Powers, were disposed, on the basis of the recently concluded treaty, to regard as accepted facts her retention of her European territory within the lines laid down and subject to reasonable safeguards for the good government, the integrity of her Asiatic Empire, and we were ready and anxious to give her such assistance as we could in the prosecution of the heavy tasks which still lay upon her. If, and I wish to be perfectly explicit upon this point, if Turkey is ill-advised enough to set the provisions of that treaty at naught she must be prepared; and I will say no more at present—she must be prepared for an opening up of questions that it is by no means in her interest to bring into debate. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have said so much, and I think you will agree with me that it was impossible for me at such a moment as this not to make perfectly plain, not only here, but to Europe, what is the position of his Majesty's Government, and, I believe, of the United Kingdom." (Cheers.)

NO REDUCTION IN ARMAMENTS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

During the discussion on the Finance Bill in the Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George said there was not the slightest prospect at the present moment of any reduction in armaments. Rather the reverse. However, he did not despair of international co-operation to arrest expenditure after the events of the last twelve months. Few people realised how near to disaster we had been in that time.

OPIUM STOCKS IN CHINA.

BEING STEADILY ABSORBED.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Acland in reply to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons to-day said that the stocks of Indian opium in China were steadily being absorbed in the provinces which were not yet closed. There seems reason to expect that the whole will ultimately be absorbed. The Government has no reason to suppose that China is not earnest in suppressing opium-growing.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

NO PAPERS TO BE LAID ON TABLE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Sir John Spear, said Lord Crewe was not prepared to lay papers on the table in connection with Mr. Hornell's appointment. Full information had already been given in the debates.

EUROPE AND PANAMA EXHIBITION

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, August 14.

Italy and France have announced their intention of participating in the San Francisco Exhibition.

PEKING THREATENED.

MARCH OF 25,000 REBELS.

NANKING LOST TO LOYALISTS.

HUANESE AGGRESSIVE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.

The bulk of the rebels fled from Woosung forts the night before the surrender which caused immense relief in Shanghai.

The rebels have regained possession of Nanking.

HANKOW, Aug. 14.

Hunanese rebels, reported to be 25,000 strong, have crossed the border and defeated a small force of Hupeh loyalists. They announce their intention to capture Hankow and march on Peking. No alarm is felt at Hankow which is confident that the Northerners are advancing to defeat the rebels.

UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

AID FROM BOXER INDEMNITY ASKED FOR.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of members of the Commons who asked that financial assistance from the Boxer Indemnity Fund or otherwise be given for the University in China.

Mr. Lloyd George promised to submit the proposal to the Cabinet.

STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

MRS. STEPHENS REFUSED BAIL.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The special correspondent of the "Madras Mail" telegraphs from Kottayam yesterday that Mrs. Stephens petitioned the Kottayan Sessions Court for realease on bail.

Mr. Bala Krishna Menon, Vakil, appeared in support of her application. He argued that there was no *prima facie* case against her and that she had been detained in the lockup on mere suspicion. The Sircar Vakil, Mr. Thomas Varugise, who opposed the application, said that there was good circumstantial evidence in support of the charge. The petitioner, if released, was likely to tamper with the chief prosecution witnesses who were her domestic servants, and that the petitioner and the co-accused were solely responsible for the delay of the proceedings before the Magistrate in as much as if they had not applied for the adjournment enquiry would have been completed. now.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Raman Tampi, passed orders to-day rejecting the petition without prejudice to the petitioner's right to renew the application after the evidence tending to incriminate her had been recorded. The Judge added that no restraint should be placed on her except such as was absolutely necessary to prevent her from communicating with the prosecution witnesses. All possible precautions for her privacy and safety should be adopted, having regard to her position, delicate health and and present pitiable plight.

CHESTERFIELD BYE-ELECTION.

NEW LABOUR CANDIDATE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the bye-election at Chesterfield the Labourite executive have repudiated the Liberal-Labour candidate, Mr. Kenyon, who is the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union, and have selected Mr. Scurr to oppose Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Christie (Unionist).

EX-KING MANOEL'S MARRIAGE.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL REPRESENT KING.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Prince of Wales will represent the King at the marriage of ex-King Manoel at Sigmaringen on September 4th.

GOVERNOR'S "AT HOME."

BRILLIANT FUNCTION AT POONA.

400 GUESTS PRESENT.

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, August 14.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were "At Home" this evening to about four hunred guests.

The whole of the European and Indian society were the guests of Their Excellencies and conspicuous among the great and distinguished gathering were several Indian Chiefs and Princes, Their Excellencies received the guests in the Throne Room where a detachment of the handsome bodyguard was drawn up. Their Excellencies shook hands with one and all as they filed past into the garden beyond, where the scene was one of exceptional splendour wrought by charming faces and dainty toilettes and by the striking uniforms of the Indian officers. Major Greig Military Secretary made the presentations and his pleasant task continued for over an hour.

A feature of the function was the clock golf. Their Excellencies mixed with the guests and everybody appeared perfectly at home. The clock golf went on for an hour and a half and during that time Captain Egerton and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson officiated as servers at the tables which held the prizes. Captain Vaughan was really the *charge de affairs* and with characteristic solicitude for Their Excellencies' guests was ubiquitous in his attentions. Captain Goldie attended Her Excellency. Subedar Maor Shir Khan, Indian A. D. C., looked after the Indian Officers in a specially arranged tent and the Brahmin gentlemen looked after themselves in an adjacent tent. The gathering broke up into groups and the topic of conversation among them was the charming hospitality of Lord and Lady Willingdon. Refreshments were dispensed on a perfectly regal scale both in the dining room and out of it and after having had as much as nature would allow, the guests, began to move and to thank Their Excellencies as they shook hands for the very enjoyable evening, to which H. E. the Governor's Band contributed.

A SOLDIER'S BICYCLE.

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 60.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, August 14.

A European named George Cooper was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate to-day, on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The facts were that the accused borrowed a bicycle from a private of the Middlesex Regiment, at Kirkee, on or about the 1st of July last, promising to return the same within three hours. The soldier after a few days, not getting his machine, made a complaint to the police who arrested the accused at Bombay. Accused pleaded that he made over the bicycle, to an Indian near the railway station, Poona and went to Bombay. The magistrate, not accepting his plea, convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

MUNSIFF CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY IN PUNJAB.

[Associated Press.]
LAHORE, August 14.

A departmental enquiry into the case of Munshi Misar Ahmed, Munsiff of Bhakkar, in Mianwali District, who is accused of corruption and delegating his work to his clerk, begins at Bhakkar to-day. The enquiry will be conducted by Mr. Parker, Sessions Judge. Mr. Herbert, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, will represent the Crown.

AGRA STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

CUT TO PIECES BY ENGINE.

[Associated Press.]
AGRA, Aug. 14.

A distressed Indian student has committed suicide here in a most ghastly fashion. As a train approached the crossing near the Collector's office he deliberately sprawled down before the engine and was cut to pieces. The police are enquiring into the matter.

THE FINANCE BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

[Reuter's Telegram.]
LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Finance Bill has passed the third reading.

BOGUS PIR GETS TWO YEARS.

ROBS PILGRIM OF WIFE AND PROPERTY.

WIFE'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case at Mazagon yesterday, in which Pir Saher Syed Hasanalishah Behranshah a so-called Pir, and one Rafetulla Kurdabux, a barber, were charged by Sub-Inspector Raghunathrao Narayen with the theft of cash and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 2,309, the property of one Din Mahomed Khurdabux a native of Moradabad.

The facts of the case as already reported are that the complainant and the first accused belonged to the same village. The complainant expressed his wish to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca with his wife and daughter. The accused offered to go with them but stated that he had no money. The complainant agreeing to pay his expenses they all arrived in Bombay about two months ago.

During their stay in Bombay, the first accused persuaded the complainant to go to Poona with the second accused and he himself succeeded in enticing away the complainants wife and child to go to Delhi. Whilst travelling, with all the property the first accused was stopped at Baroda by the Police. Shortly after this arrest the complainant's wife took ill and died at Baroda Hospital, and Rs. 1,121 were recovered from the first accused.

The first accused admitted his offence whilst the second occused denied it.

His Worship disposing of the case, observed that it was evident that the first accused was the prime mover of the two and the greater part of the mischief was done at his instigation. The case called for very severe punishment, as it appeared the complainant's wife had not met with a natural death. His Worship sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the alternative of six months further imprisonment. The second accused was ordered to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Raghunathrao for taking prompt action in the matter. The case, he added, disclosed a sad example of how scoundrels under the disguise of pious Mahomedan Pirs, ingratiate themselves into the confidence of trusting people to rob and ruin them.

MAINPURI SATI CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

[Associated Press.]
ALLAHABAD, August 14.

Arguments in the appeal in the Municipal Sati case in which two Brahmans were sentenced to two years' and three others to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, for abetment of suicide were heard in the Allahabad High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Ryves. Mr. Satya Chunder Mukerjee for the appellants submitted that the facts as disclosed in the case did not constitute the offence of abetment against the accused, who even informed the police and tried to prevent the self-immolation of the widow.

Judgment has been reserved.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]
SIMLA, August 14.

2nd Lieutenant Lutyens of the 55th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Woolwish, is transferred to the 9th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Belgaum.

Captain Lockett, 17th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the Cheshire Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

Colonel C. S. Willis, I.M.S., retires from 1st October next.

Major I H. Campbell, 7th Lancers, retires from 3rd September next and Lieutenant Colonel Hogg, 8th Cavalry, retires from 20th October.

Major F. M. Browne, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment from 29th September 1913.

Captain Collin, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, 8th Battalion of that regiment, Territorial Force.

MYSTERIOUS SHOP THEFT.

Sorabji Cowasji Umrigar, a liquor-shop keeper, reports that gold ornaments, currency notes and cash, valued at Rs. 1,615, were stolen from his shop some time during Wednesday night. Three locks on the door were found intact and there was nothing to show how an entrance had been effected.

There has been a sudden heavy fall of water at Attock. On the 8th instant the gauge readings there showed 42 feet; two days later, i.e., on the 10th instant there was a drop of 14 feet and on the 11th there was a further fall of 8 feet, there being only 20 feet water now. This sudden considerable fall in two days is causing much uneasiness among the Zemindars of Sind.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*August* 14.)

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

The following appointments made by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave from the 4th August 1913, of Mr. N. D. Gharda, Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, are confirmed:—Mr. R. T. Kirtane, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Superintendent of the High Court Press and Secretary to the Rule Committee, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, in addition to his appointment as Secretary to the Rule Committee; Mr. V. J. Bhat to act as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

The services of Captain W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days.

The following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., are made—Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division; Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days.

The following appointment is made on the Board of Examiners of granting certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at the Port of Bombay during the absence of Commander C. W. Shearme, R.I.M., on leave—Commander St. L. S. Warden, R.I.M., to act as Examiner in Navigation in addition to his duties as President and Examiner in Seamanship.

The Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp, Aden, is granted privilege leave for two months.

The Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, to be Chaplain of Camp, Aden, in addition to his other duties.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., and Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., are appointed to be members of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, on return to duty, is to act as Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency; Mr. F. W. Marrs, on relief, to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division.

The following revised promotions and revertions in modification of the orders previously issued are made:—

With effect from the 31st March 1909 *vice* Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 1st April 1909 *vice* Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., appointed Registrar, High Court—Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to be seconded; Mr. S. M Edwardes, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to be seconded; Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 10th April 1909 *vice* Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. M. S. Advani to be First Assistant; Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 20th April 1909 *vice* Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., deceased—Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 22nd April 1909 *vice* Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., deceased—Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to be seconded; Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 26th April 1909—Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. M. S. Advani to be Second Assistant; Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., and Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant Collectors.

With effect from the 26th April 1909 *vice* Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. M. S. Advani to be First Assistant; Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to be seconded; Mr. R. E. A. Elliot to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 9th October 1909 *vice* Mr. C R. Roper, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., to be First Asistant and to be seconded; Mr. C E. Palmer, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to be seconded; Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 13th October 1909 *vice* Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 25th October 1909 *vice* Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 1st November 1909 *vice* Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., and Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Assistants to be Second Assistants and to be seconded.

With effect from the 12th November 1909—Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., and Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant Collectors.

Mr. J. F. Daly, is to act as Lecturer in Dentistry at the Grant Medical College and ex-officio Dental Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital during the absence of Mr. C. Edwards.

SIMLA TOPICS.

A LECTURE ON CHARACTER.

THE BLACK HEARTS' DANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The monsoon has really exceeded itself this last week and we are all thoroughly tired of streaming rain and thick fog, with no kindly breaks in which we may indulge in any out-of-door amusement. The only possible form of exercise has been walking, and that, undertaken as it must be, encumbered with a clinging mackintosh, is not guaranteed to produce the best results upon the temper. The only cheering thing about Simla now is the electric light which is rapidly penetrating into all the hotels and houses to our infinite delight, and there is much discussion as to choice of suitable shades, and the superiority, or the reverse, of standard lamps over wall-brackets. The installation seems to be progressing without a hitch and Captain Batty is to be congratulated on bringing a very arduous piece of work to such a successful conclusion.

Simla was full of men from the Staff College last week, and Major Rice as Secretary of the United Services Association, with great presence of mind, seized the opportunity of securing General Braithwaite as one of his lecturers. Those who were here last year will remember the interesting lecture General Braithwaite gave them, and it was delightful to see him upon the theatre stage again in company with the inevitable desk and blackboard. The theatre was crowded principally with members of the Association, but with a fair sprinkling of ladies. Lady Creagh was in her own box, the Commander-in-Chief being as president in the front row of the stalls. Sir Percy Lake briefly introduced the lecturer as one well-known to his audience, and General Braithwaite, who had chosen for his subject "Character in the Army" introduced it with an adapted quotation from the Bible, which he submitted he felt might be allowed, in the absence of Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, that great authority on matters scriptural—science, knowledge, character these, three, but the greatest of these is character.

There are lecturers and lecturers, and some of them, whose matter may be excellent, are extraordinarily difficult to follow, and one has to chain down one's attention by a tremendous effort before one can begin to follow the thread of the lecture. General Braithwaite, however, is not of this kind. He appears quite at home upon a platform. His manner is easy and his language graphic, simple and fluent, and his lecture so compiled that the chief points are naturally led up to, and then stand out from the mass of supporting detail, so that it is those facts that he wishes most deeply to impress upon his audience that were fixed in our minds as we left the theatre. General Braithwaite did not for a moment undervalue the importance of sound training and a knowledge of the act of war. But given this solid foundation the issue of a battle depended not on organisation or even upon superior numbers but on the relative force of character of the opposing generals.

HISTORICAL ANALOGIES.

He illustrated his point by a brief description of two battles, the first taken from the Franco-Prussian War, in which the French Commander although with a far larger force, yet after advancing to a certain point, retreated having done nothing because "he had no orders"; while the German General realising the importance of offensive tactics, though equally without orders, forced a battle upon the enemy. He had the knowledge and sense to form a plan of attack, backed up by determination and pluck to carry it through, and it was these two latter qualities that inspired the whole army to fight with magnificent courage and perseverance until they had gained a complete victory. The other example was taken from the Russo-Japanese War, and illustrated the fact that force of character is so far-reaching in its effects that even when a General is some miles from the scene of operations his boldness and spirit can be communicated through his orders to those who are carrying them out.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

General Braithwaite ended his lecture by a few speculations as to the effect upon war of aeroplanes. So many of the bravest and most dashing exploits in war have been made in ignorance of the strength of the opposing force. Will an increased knowledge of the position of a battle-field bring with it an increase of prudence and a decrease of courage and the spirit of adventure? We can only quote the words of the lecturer "I wonder."

The Commander-in-Chief said a few words at the close of the lecture and made the pertinent observation that it was a remarkable fact that Generals with character were frequently opposed to Generals not having that indispensable asset.

DANCES.

Wednesday evening was enjoyed by all who were present at the Black Heart dance. It was an oppressively hot steamy night, which interfered somewhat with the dancing and caused much appreciation of a new and delightful idea, emanating from the ever-fertile brain of Mr. Porter, of opening a long passage from the grotto for sitting out in. It was lined with ferns and white flowers, and with chairs at suitable intervals was a deliciously cool spot for which there was much competition. The roof was concealed by draped red muslin without the rather heavy festoons, and the dais was ornamented with brass pots in which Himalayan lilies were massed with gorgeous effect. The hangings at the back were dotted with silver plaques which gave a pleasing illusion of tapestry. They were surmounted by three large black Hearts, and on each side of the platform were two big screens of flowers one dahlias and the other sunflowers. There were a large number of guests, but the dance did not begin till later than usual on account of the wet and the difficulty of guiding rickshaws up and down steep hills slippery with mud and then the length of time occupied in unpacking the inmates. However, once inside the Ball-room we made up for lost time and followed the advice of the song and "stole a few hours from the night, my dear." Already preparations are being made for the last Ball to be given some time in September at which a gavotte is to be danced. To start practising a dance two months ahead, seems a little premature, but doubtless the ladies who at the request of the order have organised the various sets best know the dancing capacities of those taking part.

The Ball in aid of Annandale has again been brought before us, and this time it is really coming off on the 25th August. It is to be given in the ball-room of the new Cecil Hotel which has been most kindly lent by Mr. Faletti. It is a beautiful room, and as everyone is loyally supporting Annandale and taking tickets, there is every prospect of an enjoyable dance.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LADY'S CLAIM COMPROMISED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Setna presiding.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. for motor petrol waggons at the rate of Rs. 11,500 per waggon. The purchase of one 10 N. H. P. portable engine from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. at a cost of Rs. 3,405 was also sanctioned.

A CHAUFFEUR'S REQUEST.

Mr. P. B. Kotwal, pleader, wrote on behalf of his client Nusservanji Motabhoy, a chauffeur that a taxi cab, driven by the latter collided with a Municipal lamp-post on Sandhurst road on the 10th October last, by sheer accident while his client was attempting to save a man from being run over. Nusservanji was charged before a Presidency Magistrate, who acquitted him, holding that the collision was a mere accident. Subsequently the Municipality made an application, to the Small Causes Court to determine the amount of damages to the lamp-post agains his client when, he said, it could very well have filed the suit against the owner and recovered the damages from him. The amount of damages determined by the Court (Rs. 58-7-3, including costs of the Court) was made payable by a monthly instalment of Rs. 7. He added that his client submitted that the order made by the Court was not quite legal, as the Judge was empowered to determine the amount of damages under Section 503 of the Municipal Act and not to pass a decree payable by an instalment, that if the Municipality wished to be unduly hard upon a poor man of his client's means (who had no moveable property against which the Commissioner could levy distress), it would again have to file a regular suit for the recovery of Rs. 58 and incur the heavy cost of its Solicitors' bill, and that his client invited attention to two similar cases reported in the proceedings of the Standing Committee of 10th September and 2nd October 1912 in which damages caused to lamp-posts by a Victoria driver and a cart-driver were foregone. He added that his client's successful effort to save a poor man's life had already cost him very dear as the owner of the car had summarily dismissed him and had also threatened to file a suit for damages to his car. He expressed the hope that, in the circumstances stated, the Municipal claim against his client would be foregone.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for remarks.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that Miss I. M. A. Lloyd was driving on Beach Road, Colaba, a portion of the road suddenly gave way and her pony put its foot into a hole about 2 feet deep and 1 foot in diameter and sustained serious injuries. Miss Lloyd submitted a claim for Rs. 400 compensation. The Executive Engineer reported that no opening or cut had been made in the road and that there was no indication of defect or danger on the surface of the road until the accident occurred, which was doubtless due to a concealed cavity in the roadway caused by the heay rainfall. The accident could not, in the Commissioner's opinion be attributed to neglect or default on the part of the Municipality. The case was one, however, in which without any admission of liability some concession might be made, and he had accordingly, after considering the report of the Veterinary Inspector of the Executive Engineer's department, who examined the pony, made a provisional offer of Rs. 150 in settlement of all claims. The offer Miss Lloyd had agreed to accept. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (1) (*j*) of the Municipal Act, to her claim being compromised for Rs. 150.

The Committee approved of the claim being compromised as requested by the Commissioner.

THE NEW YORK SCANDAL.

A TRIUMPH FOR TAMMANY

IMPEACHMENT DRAWN UP.

[Reuter's Telegram.]
LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Sulzer affair absorbs America. It implies so far a triumph for Tammany whose influence upon the administration of New York Sulzer steadfastly combated.

Articles of impeachment have already been drawn up and will be submitted to the New York Senate to-day. They charge Sulzer with high crimes of misdemeanour, making false statements and preventing witnesses from giving evidence before the Committee of Investigation.

TRIAL ON SEPT. 18.
LONDON, Aug. 14.

Governor Sulzer's trial will take place on September 18th. Sulzer, who should automatically relinquish the Governorship on impeacement, announces his intention to resist removal by every weapon at his disposal. Lieutenant-Governor Glynn will take up the duties of Governor.

THE BHAMPTA GANG CASE.

240 WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, August 14.

During last week's and up to to-day's hearings, a large number of complainants in the case were heard as witnesses for the prosecution whose houses were broken into and property stolen. They were residents of Satara, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona districts who were brought here to give evidence. One was from Kolhapur State. They identified a number of jewellery, clothes and copper and brass pots. Up to this time 240 witnesses have been examined and 600 exhibits identified.

The accused's pecuniary resources appear to be at an end, as only one pleader is appearing for twelve of them, the remainder being undefended.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSOR.

[Associated Press.]
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer's" Army correspondent at Home mentions as a settled fact the departure from India next spring of Sir O'Moore Creagh, who does not desire to spend another summer in Simla. This will curtail His Excellency's period of office by only six months. The question of a successor will doubtless be decided within the next few weeks and as the London newspapers show there is much speculation as to the selection that will be made.

CALCUTTA SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

[Associated Press.]
CALCUTTA, Aug.14.

It is understood that the Government of India are at present considering a proposal to give what is known as the old Imperial Secretariat Building to the West of Government House to the proposed Technological Institute Committee which recently considered the question of establishing a technological institute and recommended that the "Writers' Building," might be utilised for the proposed institute. If the Imperial Secretariat is given to the institute some alterations in the buildings will be necessary, involving enormous expenditure.

It may be mentioned in this connection that it was at first proposed to give the Imperial Secretariat to the Estern Bengal State Railway to be utilised as their head office but that scheme has apparently been abandoned. The fate of the other Imperial buildings, now practically empty, is still unknown. It is said that the Bengal Secretariat Press which is still looking for a site has asked to be given one of the vacant buildings. It is understood that the Government of India will be paid for the buildings it makes over to the Local Government according to market valuation.

DELHI IMPROVEMENTS.

[Associated Press.]
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The decision that the expansion of the modern city of Delhi should be southwards beyond the walls from the Ajmere Gate to the Delhi Gate has given great satisfaction locally. This is a natural direction for extensions and not far away to the west beyond the Sada Bazar. It is believed private enterprise is already moving in the matter of applying for ground for buildings on the area to be allotted for expansion.

DERRY RIOTS.

MAGISTRATE KNOCKED DOWN.

HEAD CONSTABLE SHOT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]
LONDON, Aug. 14.

Rioting was renewed in Londonderry yesterday evening, crowds of Nationalists and Orangemen stoning each other.

The police charged each crowd alternately.

The magistrate whom the police asked to advise the Orangemen to go home was knocked down and hurt.

A head constable was shot and an inspector injured by a stone.

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

NAMES OF DELEGATES AND PAPERS TO BE READ.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 14.

The Engineering Conference will sit at Simla on 8th, 9th and 13th September and will last for about a week.

The following delegates will attend: Madras.—Mr. V. Hutton, Rao Sahib A. V. Ramalinga Aiyar, Mr. G. T. Mullings, Mr. Arogyasamy Mudaliar, and Mr. W. P. Roberts. Bombay.—Mr. A. F. Grimths and Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie. Bengal.—Mr. B. K. Finnimore, Mr. T. H. Richardson and Mr. C. Adams Williams. United Provinces.—Mr. G. T. Barlow, Mr. D. Harles, Mr. S. A. S. Bunting, Mr. W. H. Griffith, Mr. Hutton, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Wood, Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Mr. C. H. West, Mr. A. C. Verrieres and Mr. W. L. Stampe. Punjab.—Mr. F. E. Gwytrer, Mr. R. Egerton Purves, Mr. G. V. C. Rose, Mr. G. C. Laurie, Mr. J. N. Taylor, Mr. A. R. Murray, Mr. J. W. B. Laughran, Lala Baij Nath, Lala Wazir Chand, Mr. R. P. Hadow, Mr. B. Colbourne, Mr. C. D. Gee, Mr. J. Ashford, Mr. A. N. McRobertson and Lala Sita Ram. Burma.—Mr. G. Buchanan, Mr. G. C. Stawell, Mr. J. M. B. Stuart, Mr. C. F. Cuffe, and Mr. C. E. Barnett, Bihar and Orissa.—Mr. E. Blader, Mr. S. C. Chakravarti, Mr. R. H. Stevens, Mr. H. A. Stevens and Mr. G. L. Searight. Central Provinces.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Mr. C. C. S. Clerk, Major L. W. S. Oldham, Captain A. F. Garrett, and Captain H. Del Pollard-Lowsley. Assam.—Major Rushten. Central India.—Captain Barker, and Mr. Starky. Rajputana.—Mr. Sanders. N.-W. F. Provinces.—Mr. A. J. Wadley, Mr. W. F. Songster and Mr. F. N. Barkitt.

The following papers will be read: "Steel Pipes and their Use in Waterworks," by Mr. Hutton; "Conservancy Operations in the Coleroon and Hydraulic Experiments in the Kistna Western Delta," Mr. Ramalinga Aiyar; "Notes on Rushikulya System and Small Irrigation Tanks," Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar; "Notes on the Working of the Divi Pumping Installation", by Mr. Roberts; "Notes on Second Class Tanks in the Dharwar District" (contributed by Mr. Tyabji); "Reinforced Concrete Roof to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind," by Messrs. Griffiths and Gebbie; "Drainage of an Indian Hill Station," by Mr. B. K. Finnimore; "Recent Weir Construction in Bundelkhand," Mr. Barlow; "Utilization of Power Available at Canal Falls," Mr. Harris; "Pumping Plant for Irrigation Purposes" and "A new Nodule or Bunting Theory of Stability of Foundations on Sand and Soil Subject to Hydrostatic Pressures," by Mr. Griffith; "Pressure Pipes," by Mr. Hutton; "Mirzapur Water Supply" and "Aeroplaines" by Messrs. Wood and Wildeblood; "Puech Chabal System of Water Filteration," by Mr. West; "Maintenance of Stone and Kankar Roads", by Mr. Verrierers; "Reinforced Concrete Arches", Mr. Stampe; "Mechanical Excavators on the Upper Chenab Canal" (Contributed by Mr. Muller), by Mr. Gwyther; "Outfall Channels for Depressed Works," by Mr. Egerton Purvis; "Rainfall Intensities," by Mr. Langhran; "The Mangla Regulator," by Mr. Hadow; "Mechanical Equipment of Irrigation Canals," by Mr. Ashford; "Excavation by Mechanical Means on the Upper Jhelam Canal" (written Conjointly by Messrs. Robertson and Jackson), by Mr. Robertson; "Mechanical Excavations on the Lower Bari Doab Canal," by Lala Sita Ram; "Mon Canals," by Mr. Stawell; "Old Burmese Irrigation Works," by Mr. Stuart; "Algiada Reef Light-House," by Mr. Cuffe; "Protective Embankments in the Irrawaddy Delta," by Mr. Barrett; "Failure of a Lock Chamber Wall on the Patna Canal" and "Self Acting Crest Shutter and Fitter on the Birupa, Anicut Orissa Circle" (contributed by Mr. Marchant) by Mr. Blaker; "Silt Questions on the Sone Canal," by Mr. S. C. Chakravarti; "Training of Gandak River at Head Works, Tribeni Canal," by Mr. Searight; "Masonry Dams Gravity and Arched," by Captain Garrett; "Malakand Tunnel, Upper Swal River Canal", by Mr. Sangster; "Rangoon River Training Works," by Mr. Buchannan.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

One Sayana Asana and two other Hindus were felling a cocoa-nut tree in Khote's Wadi at Girgaum on Wednesday, when the true fell on Sayana, who was injured on the head. He was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

MEGHBAI, WIDOW (APPELLANT AND PLAINTIFF). v. MOORBAI (RESPONDENT AND DEFENDANT.)

Appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

Plaintiff was the widow of Ruttonsey Nathoo, who died on the 23rd February, 1903, at Parola in the Khandesh District, leaving the plaintiff his widow and one separated son Meghji, surviving him.

It was alleged by plaintiff that Ruttonsey carried on business in partnership with one Devji Jaivant at Parola and in Bombay, each having a half share. Devji died on the 8th December, 1902, leaving him surviving his widow Moorbai, his mother Punjabai and a minor son Yokersey.

In 1903, Punjabai obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of Devji as guardian of the minor Tokersey, and in 1905, letters of administration with a nuncupatine will annexed of the property of Ruttonsey were granted to Meghbai. The property was worth Rs. 23,900. After Ruttonsey's death, Poonjabai took over charge of the partnership shop and assets at Parola from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prayed that it might be declared that the partnership was dissolved on the death of Ruttonsey, that the same might be wound up and that accounts might be taken.

The defendant denied that Ruttonsey had any interest in the Bombay business. He was a working partner in the Parola business with a half share. She denied that Meghji had separated from Ruttonsey. She alleged that on an examination of the accounts a sum of Rs. 3,900 was found due by Ruttonsey, but that she relinquished her claim owing to plaintiff's impecunions circumstances.

On 16th March, 1907, the plaintiff obtained leave to continue the suit as a pauper. Poonjabai died in May, 1911, and in September, Moorbai obtained cessate Letters of Administration to Devji's estate and was brought on the record.

Mr. Justice Macleod on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. Thanavala and Mr. Munsif appeared for the Appellant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Jusdine appeared for the Respondent.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the Appellant: Hiralal and Co.

Solicitors for the Respondent: Madhowji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

A PREMATURE APPLICATION.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

E. MORRIS v. W. H. PROUDFOOT.

In this case the complainant had obtained process against the accused from the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Frank Oliviera on a charge of criminal intimacy with his wife between the 15th and 20th February last. At the actual trial, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, framed charges of criminal intimacy on the 10th and 11th March, when Mr. Godinho, pleader for the accused, raised a plea that under sections 199 and 190 of the Criminal Procedure code, the Magistrate could not take cognisance of an offence committed on those dates on the complaint as it stood. As his objection was over ruled he came in revision before Their Lordships.

On the matter being called on, Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that this was a matter of jurisdiction only.

Mr. Godinho said that if he did not raise an objection at this stage, under certain rulings of the High Court, he might be stopped from raising the point hereafter.

Mr. Justice Heaton—How can we interfere when the case is not yet disposed of?

Mr. Godinho—I can come in as to the legality of the order.

Mr. Justice Heaton—No; the case is not yet disposed of. It is the magistrate's business to try a case and conclude it.

Mr. Godinho—I come here as a matter of precaution and also to save a very expensive trial to my client; in fact it would mean a double trial and the accused would be exposed to the harrassment and inconvenience of a new trial.

Mr. Justice Heaton—You must wait till the case is concluded. Time is not ripe yet for you to come in.

Mr. Godinho—This is a merely procautionary applicatich.

The application was rejected.

THEFT OF SOCKS.

POSTAL SORTER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. DOSABHOY HIRAJI.

The accused, who was doing duty as a Railway sorter, was charged under Section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act VI of 1898 with two offences of theft as an officer of the Post Office in respect of postal articles, to wit with stealing on the 4th May one piece of silk and a pair of socks, and on the 7th May two pairs of socks. He was tried by the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad, and the Sessions Judge differing from the Assessors found the petitioner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

Mr. Wadia with Mr. G. Rele appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were reported in yesterday's "Chronicle."

Mr. Justice Heaton, in confirming the conviction and sentence, said that Mr. Wadia had urged on behalf of the accused all that could be possibly said against the conviction. In the absence of any rational explanation as to how the accused came to be in possession of the stolen property, the natural inference was that he was guilty. An attack had been made against the character of the Police Sub-Inspector Yasumia Babamia, but the Court was of opinion that there was no foundation for such an attack.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER AGENTSHIP.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

K. VENKATRAO v. THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING CO., LTD., AND ORS.

This suit was heard before Mr. Justice Beaman on the 9th and 10th November 1911, when 23 issues were raised, including a preliminary one that the plaint disclosed no cause of action. On that issue the learned Judge, relying on the authority of Ely vs. Positive Assurance Co., (1 Exc Div: 88), found against the plaintiff and dismissed the suit with costs. The plaintiff thereupon filed an appeal against that judgment. The Appeal Court decided in favour of the plaintiff and remanded the case to the Lower Court for trial upon the merits. Commissions for the examination of witnesses at Madras and Bellary were then issued at the instance of the plaintiff and the suit was called on again before Mr. Justice Beaman on Monday last.

The plaintiffs in the case, who are a Hindu joint family firm, pray as against the defendant Company and the persons who are at present acting as its Secretaries and Agents, that it may be declared that the plaintiffs' firm are the joint Secretaries and Agents of the defendant Company from the date of a Special Resolution of the 16th May, 1901, and that it may be declared that they continue to be such Joint Secretaries and Agents until they are legally removed. They claim to be entitled to possession of all the properties, books of account, documents and papers of the first defendant Company and to manage the affairs of the said Company. And they ask for an order against the defendant Company for payment to the plaintiffs' firm of the following amounts, viz., (1) Rs. 3,667-7-3, moiety of the commission for 1904; (2) Rs. 1,144-11-0, moiety of the commission for 1905; and (3) Rs. 2,363-8-0, moiety of the office allowances from 1st January, 1904, to 31st October 1906. The Resolution of 1901 provided that the plaintiffs' firm be appointed Joint Secretaries and Agents of the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company along with the firm of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Mudeliar and Co., who have agreed to pay half share of the commission and allowances to which they are entitled under the Articles of Association of the Company. The plaintiff alleged that, in accordance with the special Resolution, his firm entered upon their duties as Joint Secretaries and Agents of the defendant Company and was paid half the commission and allowances for 1901 and 1902.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

It is also alleged that whilst the 1st plaintiff was away in Europe in 1904, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants, who were Directors of the Company, conspired with the 8th defendant and got the Secretaryship and Agency of the first defendant Company, standing in the name of S. Mudeliar and Co., transferred to their branch firm of Sabapathy, Byramji and Alexander at Bombay, without any notice to the plaintiffs' firm. The defendant Company then passed a Special Resolution in 1904 that the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words, "A Sabapathy Mudeliar and Co." therefrom and substituting therefor the words, "Sabapathy, Byramji and Alexander." The plaintiffs submit that that Resolution did not affect the rights of the plaintiffs' firm as Joint Secretaries and Agents, and, if it should be held that such resolution did affect the rights of the Plaintiffs' firm the plaintiffs charge that the Resolution has been passed maliciously and in fraud of the rights of the plaintiffs' firm. The plaintiffs further say that on the return of the 1st plaintiff to India, the said firm of Sabapathy, Byramji and Alexander, as Secretaries and Agents of the defendant Company, paid the plaintiffs' firm their moiety of the commission and allowances for 1903, and promised to pay the same for subsequent years as they fell due. Then the plaintiffs state that the Company declined to recognise the plaintiffs' firm as Joint Secretaries and Agents, and pray for the reliefs as set out above.

At the hearing, the first plaintiff appeared in person on behalf of the plaintiffs' firm.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 5th defendants, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Desai represented the sixth defendant.

CONSENT DECREE.

After the case had proceeded some time, the parties came to a settlement on the following, among other terms, viz., (1) that the first plaintiff as manager of the Plaintiff's Joint family do sell to the 6th defendant the 200 snares in the first defendant Company at Rs. 125 per share. (2) that the 6th defendant do pay to the 1st plaintiff, the sum of Rs. 6,250 on 31st December 1913; the further sum of Rs. 6,250 on or before the 31st May 1914; and the sum of Rs. 12,500 on the 15th August 1914, the plaintin on payment on the respective dates mentioned above handing over to the 6th defendant transfer forms duly executed by him of 50, 50 and 100 shares respectively out of the 200 shares. (3) In default of payment, interest at 6 per cent. to be paid. The 6th defendant to be entitled to all dividends on the said shares. (4) Until the said 200 shares are taken over by the 6th defendant, plaintiff to give proxies for voting to the 6th defendant. (5) For due performance of the terms, plaintiff to deposit with Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan his 200 shares. (6) Plaintiffs to give up all reliefs claimed by them and withdraw all allegations against the defendants the suit against them being dismissed. (7) Each party to bear his own costs. (8) As between the defendants, 6th defendant to pay the costs of the 1st defendant Company and of the directors.

A decree by consent was, accordingly, made, and certified to be for the benefit of the minor plaintiffs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.

Solicitors for the 6th defendant: Oonwalla, Pirojshah and Papa.

CO-WIDOWS AT LAW.

DISPUTE OVER ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

BAI BHAGUBAI v. KASHIBAI AND ANR.

This was a motion for a rule *nisi* for injunction and receiver and for interim injunction and interim receiver.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff to move for a rule.

One Sitaram Luxman Nayak, a building contractor, died in January 1909, and left large moveable and immoveable property at Bombay, Poona and Kirkee. He by his will appointed his two widows and his two nephews executors of his will, and gave the predominant voice in the management of his Estate to his elder widow Bhagubai. Probate was obtained to his will, after which one of the nephews died. The remaining nephew, Ramchandra, thereafter remained in sole management of the Estate. He misappropriated large sums belonging to the Estate whereupon the two widows removed him from management and began to manage the properties themselves. After some time, however, the junior widow Kashibai commenced misappropriating the monies of the Estate with the resutlt that disputes arose between the two widows.

As a result of these disputes the rents of the Estate which amount monthly to about Rs. 14,000, have fallen into arrears, and distress warrants are being threatened by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust for non-payment of rents and taxes. The elder widow Bhagubai has filed this suit against her co-widow Kashibai and Ramchandra, the nephew, to have the Estate administered by the Court; and she now applied for a rule *nisi* for injunction and receiver and also for interim injunction and interim receiver.

His Lordship, after hearing Counsel, granted a rule but refused to grant an interim injunction and interim receiver and ordered the rule to be brought on Thursday next for hearing.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Ardishir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

SERIOUS GHARI SMASH.

MOTOR SLIPS DOWN GRADIENT.

Motor car No. 928, belonging to Mr. Wamanrao Bhai Thakur, was being pushed along Walkeshwar Road by two coolies on Wednesday evening when owing to the steep gradient of the road and the brakes being useless it got out of control and collided with a victoria in which were seated some ladies of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's family. The rear wheel and springs of the victoria were smashed. Mahadeo Balaji, the driver of the motor car, was seated at the steeringwheel but the car got out of control owing to the circumstances mentioned above.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

SETTING ASIDE AN AWARD.

PETITION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

AISHABAI v. ESSAJI TAJBHAI.

This was an application under Order XLV. Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code, for certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared in support of the notice of motion of 25th July, 1913, on behalf of the petitioner, Essaji Tajbhai.

Mr. Moos appeared on behalf of the appellant Aishabai.

A suit was filed by Hajee Ahmed Hassam, husband of Aishabai against the defendant Essaji Tajbhai claiming against him (defendant) the sum of Rs. 5,69,166 with interest thereon from 6th October 1910, in terms of the Indenture of mortgage and deeds of further charge. The plaintiff also claimed in that suit that in default of payment the mortgaged properties should be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to in satisfaction of the said principal, interest and costs; and in case of the sale proceeds being insufficient to meet the claim, a personal decree against the defendant should be passed.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATORS.

By a consent order of 16th March 1911, all matters in dispute therein were referrred to the arbitration of two arbitrators and in the event of their failing to make an award to an Umpire. On 28th March, 1912, the Umpire made his award whereby he awarded to the plaintiff Rs. 7,06,639 with interest and costs. On 6th April, 1912, Essaji Tajbhai applied for an order to set aside the award and the arbitration. Mr. Justice Davar, who heard the application passed an order on 19th July, 1912, setting aside the award and arbitration. Hajee Ahmed Hassam the original plaintiff appealed against the order of Mr. Justice Davar; and the Court of Appeal (composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor) on 28th January, 1913, passed the order reversing that order of Mr. Justice Davar. Feeling himself aggrieved, the petitioner, Essaji Tajbhai made this application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The principal ground of appeal is that the indispensable condition of the reference that all alleged adjustment should be set aside, was disregarded by the admission of the adjustment. The Appeal Court ought to have held that it was a violation of the fundamental basis of the reference. Mr. Moos (for Aishabai) submitted that as Mahomed Usuf Hajee Ismail, one of the executors of the will of Haji Ahmed was dead, his name should be struck out. Another objection was that when in accordance with the Appeal Court Order, they (i.e. Aishabai) appeared before the Lower Court to have the award filed, and a decree passed, they (Essaji Tajbhai) did not object to the decree being filed. They never said in the Lower Court that they were going to appeal to the Privy Council. They ought to have resisted the filing of the decree then. At this stage they ought not to be allowed to go to the Privy Council.

APPEAL AGAINST ORDER.

Mr. Setalvad (for petitioner) submitted that the passing of the decree had nothing to do with this application for leave to appeal to Privy Council. They could not have resisted the passing of the decree under section 16, in the Lower Court. They submitted there, that they were going to the Privy Council. The Lower Court was bound under section 16 to pass a decree. They were appealing against the original order refusing to set aside the award. They were not appealing against the decree, but against the original order. Appealing to Privy Council is no ground to resist passing a decree, under section 16. So long as the order for refusing to set aside the award (i.e. the Appeal Court Order) stood they could not appeal against the decree. The result then would be that they would not have any remedy.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: If you can not appeal against the decree you can't appeal against the order.

Mr. Setalvad: Then we will have no remedy we are entitled to appeal against a final order.

The Chief Justice: Where have you got the right?

Mr. Setalvad: We are entitled to appeal to Privy Council against any final order or decree under sections 109 and 110, of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Setalvad to look up Gulam Jilani v. M. Hussan (29 Indian Appeal cases) and argue the matter again.

The matter was adjourned and would be heard again on Monday.

Solicitors for Petitioner Essaji: Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

Solicitors for Aishabai: Smetham, Byrne and Noble.

CASE UNDER INSOLVENCY ACT.

LOAN ON SECURITY OF A DECREE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.).

B. N. LANG v. HEPTULLABHAI ISMAILJI.

This was an appeal from the desicion of Beaman, J.

The plaintiff had advanced Rs. 2,000 at interest to one Tyebbhai Moosaji on the security of a decree obtained by the latter against one Abdoolabhai Farzoolabhai for the sum of Rs. 2,440-1-5 with interest and costs. The said Tyebbhai Moosaji became insolvent and the defendant is the Acting Official Assignee of his estate. The actual assignment of the said decree was executed on the 9th June, 1910, and due notice of the assignment was given to the judgment-debtor Abdoolanai, who, however, refused to take it. The Official Assignee having recovered the full amount of the decree from the judgment-debtor, the plaintiff claimed a right to the said monies, but the Official Assignee refused to admit it, though admitting that the plaintiff had advanced the Rs. 2,000 to the insolvent. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for a declaration that he was entitled to be paid out of the estate of Tyebbhai Moosaji the sum of Rs. 2,000 and interest; and that he was a secured creditor for the amount and entitled to be paid out of the judgment-debtor recovered by the Official Assignee.

The defendant disputes the advance of Rs. 2,000 and the assignment therefore and does not admit that any notice was sent to the judgment-debtor. The admission of the then Official Assignee as to the advance having been made was made through inadvertance and on insufficient information.

At the hearing, the first issue raised was whether the suit was maintainable under section 17 of the P. T. Insolvency Act. Under that section, the effect of an order of adjudication was to prevent any creditor from filing a suit against the insolvent, except with the leave of the Court; but the proviso to the section saves the power of any secured creditor to realize his security. Mr. Justice Beaman found on this issue in the affirmative, differing from a judgment of Mr. Justice Davar, which was followed by Mr. Justice Heaton upon a motion before him. Mr. Justice Beaman in his judgment said:—"Having read the proviso with the section very carefully and duly considered all the reasoning contained in the judgment of my learned brother Davar, J., it still seems to me that Section 17, which is taken verbatim from Section 9 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, does and is intended to save all the rights of secured creditors as they existed and were enforceable before the passing of the Act." His Lordship thereupon held that the plaintiff had proved his case and decreed his claim with all costs against the defendant.

The defendant appealed, mainly on the ground that the learned Judge had erred in holding that the suit was maintainable without the leave of the Court under Section 17 of the P. T. Insolvency Act.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the Appellant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the Respondent.

Judgment in this appeal was reserved.

Solicitors for the Plaintiff:—Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer & Co.

Solicitors for the Defendant:—Surajmal & Co.

A BOMBAY BLAZE.

METRE FUSES AND IGNITES WIRE.

An electric metre fixed on the ground floor of a two storied house, situated opposite the Empire Theatre, Fort, fused and set fire to the wire yesterday morning. The Fort Fire-engine under Mr. Williams quickly arrived on the scene. Mr. Williams immediately cut off the wire connection and arrested the progress of the fire, which was then put out. Only some slight damage was done by the fire. The house belonged to one Harkisondas Ramji.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sherazi charged Chhagan Lalji, a tailor, with the theft as a servant, of clothes, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to his master Bala Babaji, also a tailor. The evidence showed that the accused, who was employed in the complainant's shop at Princess Street, and the complainant went out of the shop on the 28th of June last to have their meals. After taking his meals, the accused returned to the shop before the complainant, and took away clothes, valued at Rs. 20, and disappeared. He was arrested at Mandvi on Wednesday. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 15.

WHEN the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the best remedy for constipation.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR FRIDAY, 15th August 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latif Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

37-13—1-13 Bick M B & Co. Godlam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yale & Co. v firna Payne & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co. a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Summary suit for dismissal under Rule 103.

633-13—Motichand & D the Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd. v Motilal Dayaram & anr.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

Patlad Mahal Court.

86-09 & 10—Manecklal & Ty-Patel Goverdhanbhai Ishwarbhai. v. The Proprietors of the Lancashire dairy Co. (Namely Framji Merwanji & ors. v Jamsetji R. & D. 24-12-10.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustomji Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H D & Co. 25-13.

389-11—Little & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo & fir m.v Syab Esmail & ors. Wadia G & Co. 25-7-13.

307-12—C. P. D' Cunha Aishiddbhai widow v. Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao Hoar Sarajmal & Co. 5-8-13.

316-13—Man J H & Co. Cursetji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla v Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla Dubash & Co. Motichand & D 5-8-13.

T. & I. re-petition for L A F the property and credits of Wemslar F Desai deceased Sarajmal Dominie Aureliand De Sa & Co. Petitioner v. Demno Desa, Respondent C P D' Cunha 8-8-13.

625-13—Motichand & D Esmail Haji NoorMahomed v Cassam Koorpal Doongersey & Co. Captain & W firm Malvi R & B 11-8-13.

553-11—Edgelow G W & Co. Shanker Bapoo Donke v Sabaji Savtaram Meber Patel & anr. S. A. Tyabji 11-8-13.

570-13—Vachha & Co. Khima Bhaga & Co. a firm v Motilal Dayaram & anr. Judah & Sal- 11-8-13.

281-13—Mulla & Mulla Keshowji Devkaran Manaji. v Cooverji Raje Shirke v Chitms M & K 11-8-13.

1216-12—Mulla & Mulla Vasantrao Madhavrao v Pundlick Rowji & ors. In person 12-8-13.

A.S. 694-13—Matubhai J & M Padamsey Pavsir & anr. v The Advocate General of Bombay

FOR CONSENT DECREE IN COURT.

937-12—Mehta & D. Narayen Babaji Javke v Ganpat Babaji Javker & ors. P. Mehta B & Co. 4-8-13.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-12—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabjee D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., For further hearing

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co a firm Gulam Hoosein Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matu J and M Gulam Hoosein Randially Somji v Mohomed Salleti Cassim and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 58.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr F. Dattoo Janer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Mancir and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comrs. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

SHORT CAUSES.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Yuru Hoosein Valband and anr. v Marhambai widow and anr. Jam and D.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Snaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Manecklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

738-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoophoy Surajmal and Co.

93-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Jowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—In Persan Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Limchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salej Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

675-11—Manecklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara v. Sadanand Juggonnathsey Mirza M. and M. Heard.

676-11—Manecklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara and anr. v Sadanand Juggonath and anr. Sham M. and H. Part Heard 23-8-12.

974-11—Manckerhand and K. Moruti Poondlik Malooji v Narayen Moraba Mantri.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

92-11—Jehangir and S. Cassumji Salebhai and anr. Esoofalli Salebhai Jehangir M. and S.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

1143-09—Shroff D. and D. Purshotam Gopaldas Soonderdas Gopaldas and anr. Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

967-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors Tejabji D. ji and Co.

1260-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Kashavlal Lalcobhai Shaik Oosman Abdul Karim Muljee K. and Th.

1331-12—Mehta and D. (For a pauper.) Ratilal Maganlal Chotalal Tribhowandas Bick. M. R. and Co.

24-13—Mirza M and M Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin an anr. Abdulkadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhican Captain and V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W and Co. Jamnabai widow Mohanji Jootha and ors. Balkrisna and M.

768-12—Bick M. R. and Co., Percy Claude Sawyer v The Commercial Agency a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1258-12—Little and Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaishanker K. and G.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H.

1336-12—Edgelow G. W and Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v Bachoo Hurikondas and ors. Muljee K. and Th. Shamrao M. and H.

1274-12 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Shivram Hari-Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashir and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widasmull Bhuranull v Oojagorial.

195-11—Jehangir G. and B. Kavaiyalal Jaynarayan and ors. v. Doorgaprasad Ramgoolam and ors. Payne and Co.

WHEN the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the best remedy for constipation.

THE CHINESE UPRISING.

THE LEADER OF THE SOUTH.

Tsen Chun Hsien, who has become the leader of the South in the first Chinese uprising, was a first-rate viceroy, when in Szechuên, progressive in his aims, determined as to details, and untirinf, writes Mrs. Archibald Little in the "Daily News." He would get up in the middle of the night and see that the guards he had appointed throughout the city were on duty, even on one occasion rousing an officer in charge out of bed. At fires he would turn up unexpectedly. When I had myself the honour of an interview with regard to the anti-foot-binding crusade, and was thanking him before coming away, he said: "It is not for you to thank me, but for me to thank you. You have been doing what I ought to have done. And I cannot think why I have not." He had had the great doors of the official residence thrown open as if I were anoth r Viceroy, and himself came down and stood outside the doorway to receive me, greatly to the astonishment of my dear husband, who had arranged for my interview, and accompanied me.

Since then Tsen Chun Hsien has gone through a very surprising phase. He had absented himself from public affairs, reported himself ill, and others had not failed to heighten this report by saying he had gone out of his mind, as his father, the terrible Viceroy of Yunnan, did before him. Towards his latter days the father used to murmur, "Cut off his head! Cut off his head!" of everyone he met in the street, and is said to have died among terrible visions of his dead victims. Tsen Chun Hsien also had the repute, when he came to Szechuen, that he would cut off a head as soon as he would look at a man, and so great was his ferocity that his wife committed suicide on the way to join him rather than encounter him again; and his eldest son, finding his mother, who was in his charge, had killed herself, was too terrified to go on to meet his father with the news, and killed himself also. So that the report of his having gone mad, like his great and dreaded father, was very generally received. But then came the fresh development.

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

Filled with the consciousness of sin, he was said to be going on pilgrimage to all the most celebrated shrines in China. When he came to the Germanised province of Shantung, on his way to Confucius' grave, the Germans at once offered the distinguished Viceroy a special train, but he hastened to reply that he was not travelling as Viceroy, but as a simple individual without any retinue and alone. He is said to have travelled third-class and by an ordinary train.

This profession of religion and consciousness of sin may have been assumed as a cover enabling him to meet with all manner of men and hold private conversations with them unobserved, an almost impossible feat for a Chinese Viceroy. It may be remembered that before the Boxer outbreak there was much going to and fro of Buddhist monks and Taoist priests, and that in one of the most famous temples on the hills near Pekin, the till then regular summer resort of all the Legations, was found the record of the contributions of all the faithful towards the Boxer movement. There are in my possession some pages of the account book in which they were noted, which escaped when fire was set to this beautiful temple as a punishment by the British troops.

At the same time, a sudden change of life and devotion to the visiting of shrines and doing of good works is not unknown in China. We met often a begging priest, who collected alms towards the making of roads and the building of bridges for the benefit of the poor. He had been a General, and two of his brothers were members of the Hanlin College, that of old represented the highest aristocracy of China; but he would hear no reference to this, till one day he heard that we were in danger, made a journey of several days to come to our aid, and then reminded us that he was in a position to accord us powerful protection.

A POWERFUL COMBINATION.

Whichever be his case. Tsen Chun Hsien must in his years of travel to China's shrines have made the acquaintance, probably won the friendship of many of the most influential priests, and thus strengthened his connection. He also was considered to have added to his fame as Viceroy of Canton, and before ever he came to Szechuen as Viceroy of Shansi, during the great famine, he had won the name of one of the most intelligent and progressive of China's Viceroys.

That Tsen Chun Hsien and Sun Yat Sen should now be together is a powerful combination, the one a Kwangsi man, possibly descended from one of the aborginal tribes of that province, and who has never left China, the other a Kwangtung man who has lived abroad amongst the foreign student set, and who certainly has a powerful following among them, however much Shanghai may depreciate him as no man of business. There is a peculiar directness about Sun Yat Sen's eyes, set far apart though they are, that makes one think he must attain his objects. And the South of China, the most intellectual part of the country, has from the first distrusted Yuan Shi Kai, may almost, indeed, be said to have gone solid against him.

If Yuan Shi Kai could have used more astuteness, more strategy he might have won the South. As it is, he has the best soldiers and a fine lieutenant at Wuchang whom everyone in that neighbourhood seems to respect. But from the first he has made his dislike of a Republic too obvious. The saddest thing about the whole matter is that the Japanese have to a great extent inspired this move on the part of the South, whilst Russia is seizing the opportunity to annex Mongolia, this making it difficult for Yuan to detach the best of his fighting strength. In this so-called Christan era all her neighbours are seeking how much they can detach from Bulgaria, and the same pitiable and disgraceful scene will now probably be enacted in the Far East.

JUDGE AND LADY IDA SITWELL.

ACTION AGAINST BILL ACCEPTOR

A remarkable story relating to bills for £6,000, of which Lady Ida F. A. Sitwell, of Chesterfield, was said to have been the drawer and Miss Frances Bennett Dobbs, of North Side, Streatham Common, the acceptor, was opened in mail week before Mr. Justice Horridge, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. Greer, K.C., said he appeared for the executors of the late Mr. Charles Owles, who, "though a moneylender, was a gentleman of the very highest reputation."

The action had been brought by Mr. Owles, and was now continued by the executors, the defendants being Lady Ida Sitwell and Miss Frances Dobbs.

Judgment had been obtained against Lady Ida for the amount claimed, and the action was now against Miss Dobbs to recover £6,000 money due on two acceptances. Miss Dobbs was the acceptor, and Lady Ida the drawer, of the bills.

The substance of the defence was that the signature of the bills was obtained by a Mr. Herbert by alleged misrepresentation that she would incur no liability. She said she believed the bills, which were each for £3,000, were mere duplicates, and were in respect of one transaction.

Her contention also was that Mr. Herbert did not explain the consequences of her signing the bills, and she alleged that Mr. Herbert received a large sum of money in connection therewith. He certainly did not receive anything from Mr. Owles.

"A SHOCKING THING."

Mr. Shearman, K.C. (for Miss Dobbs), said an additional defence was that Miss Dobbs was only a surety, and Lady Ida was the principal, and that no authority was obtained from Miss Dobbs to extend the time for meeting the bills. This was done on the payment of £160 by Lady Ida.

Counsel added that the issue was upon him to show that it was known that Miss Dobbs was only a surety, and never entered into any agreement to extend the time.

Miss Dobbs, it appeared, employed Mr. Herbert some time ago to collect rents for her, and subsequently he broached the subject of the bills, telling her Lady Ida was the daughter of a peer and the wife of a baronet, and that Miss Dobbs would not have to meet the bills, because if they were not met by Lady Ida, her brother, Lord Londesborough, or her husband, Sir George Sitwell would do so.

The bills were discounted without a single communication to Miss Dobbs, and apparently the money was paid into Lady Ida's account.

"It was a shocking thing," added Mr. Shearman, "that this lady should be involved in bills from which she has had nothing. Lady Ida has not paid a farthing, and we have made every conceivable effort to get her here, but on each occasion her solicitor has replied that she was either ill or was in Italy."

JUDGE'S HINT TO LADY.

Mr. Justice Horridge: It seems to be impossible to find out what the facts are without Lady Ida, and in the interests of justice, as Mr. Owles is dead, I think I ought to take any steps I can. I am not saying anything about the matter, or forming any prejudiced opinion about it. She is a lady of position, and I hope she will realise that it is due to herself to come here.

The hearing was then adjourned until October 14, Mr. Shearman undertaking to call Lady Ida as a witness if he could.

LORD MORLEY ON IRISH QUESTION.

I understand that Lord Morley has written a most interesting volume dealing with the Irish question, and his strenuous connection with it as Chief Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1892, writes "Truth." It is hoped by many Home Rulers amongst his friends that he will consent to its publication while the present Bill still lies uneasily on the knees of the Lords. Lord Morley's retirement from public life would have taken place already were it not for his desire to have an active share in the final triumph of Home Rule.

DEARER CLOTHES.

WHY IT COSTS MORE TO DRESS.

WOOL SHORTAGE.

The higher cost of dressing is making itself felt at the tailors, and the dressmakers, at the boot shops and the outfitters, and in practically every department of the great dress stores.

Women who are now ordering clothes for the country house season are finding that almost every article of feminine wear for the early autumn costs more than it would have done just a year ago. So far as clothing is concerned, in fact, it is taking £50 to do the work that £40 used to do a season or so ago.

The tailor-made coat and skirt which could be sold last year for £4 is now £4 12s. 6d. if carried out in the same quality of woollen material. Scarves and caps, travelling wraps, sports coats, all are costing more. Even the simple everyday navy blue serge which has so long been the standby of the mothers of England has gone up, and for the blue serge for the outfits which the children will take back to school in September, 3s. 11d. a yard will have to be paid as against 2s. 6d. last year.

Interesting and varied were the reasons advanced for these increases in the price-lists by a number of heads of departments and traders with whom a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" discussed the new problem of the higher cost of dressing.

RUN ON CASHMERE.

"It is a world of shortage of wool which has caused the present increase in the price of hosiery and woollen goods of all kinds," explained a departmental manager of a store which is world-famous. "The cost of all articles in wool and in silk, and wool is up by from 10 to 25 per cent., according to the grade of yarn employed.

"The sudden vogue of cashmere has sent up the price of all cashmere goods, which are in great demand on account of their lightness and warmth. Cashmere sports coats, which women would not look at three years ago, are selling readily for the early autumn and holiday season at four or five guineas. Two years ago these cashmere coats, identical in quality, would not have fetched more than 30s., and even eighteen months ago they would have been marked only 45s.

"The demand has been so great that the supplies of wool are nearly all used up. The factories, some of which have declined to take fresh orders, rely on the Tibetan goat for their raw material, but the goats are not sufficiently numerous to supply this unforeseen demand. Indian cashmeres, therefore, have had to advance up to 150 per cent."

GLOVES AND WAR.

Men as well as women are affected by the increase in the cost of wool, an ordinary lounge suit costing eight or nine shillings more than the old price; and they are also hard hit by the shortage of skins for reindeer and mocha gloves. The Balkan war, according to the glove buyer at the same store, has caused men's reindeer gloves to go up from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 11d. a pair, and mocha gloves from 8s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.

"The peasants who would in the ordinary way have been catching the animals which supply the skins have been drawn into the various armies," said this informant, adding the not very reassuring opinion that this disturbance of industry would be felt by the consumer even more strongly a little later.

Boots, which are already advanced in price, are to be dearer still.

The story of the rise in the price of boots was told by the responsible head of the boot department, who gave as one reason for the increase the new demand that has sprung up in France and America for English boots.

ENGLISH BOOTS EVERYWHERE.

"All the world," said this authority, "wears English boots now, in spite of tariffs, and America insists on having them stamped 'English butt-sole leather'! Even the natives of China and Japan have taken to wearing boots, all of which he helps to explain why, with an increased output for the country of £4,000,000 a year, boots are becoming in a sense scarcer and certainly dearer."

Translated into actual figures, the advance in the cost of raw materials used in the making of boots is as follows:—

Willow calf, from 2½d. to 3d. a foot more.
Box calf, from 2d. to 3d. a foot more.
Glace kid, from 1½d.
Patent calf, 1s. a skin more.
Coloured suede, 3s. more a dozen skins.
Oak bark leather (for soles), 5d. to 6d. a lb. more.

Persian goat skins have advanced 25 per cent., and the lining of boots by a penny per yard.

The same tale of higher prices is told at the furriers, record prices having been made by nearly all kinds of peltry at the January, March, and June fur sales, which decide prices for the coming winter season.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

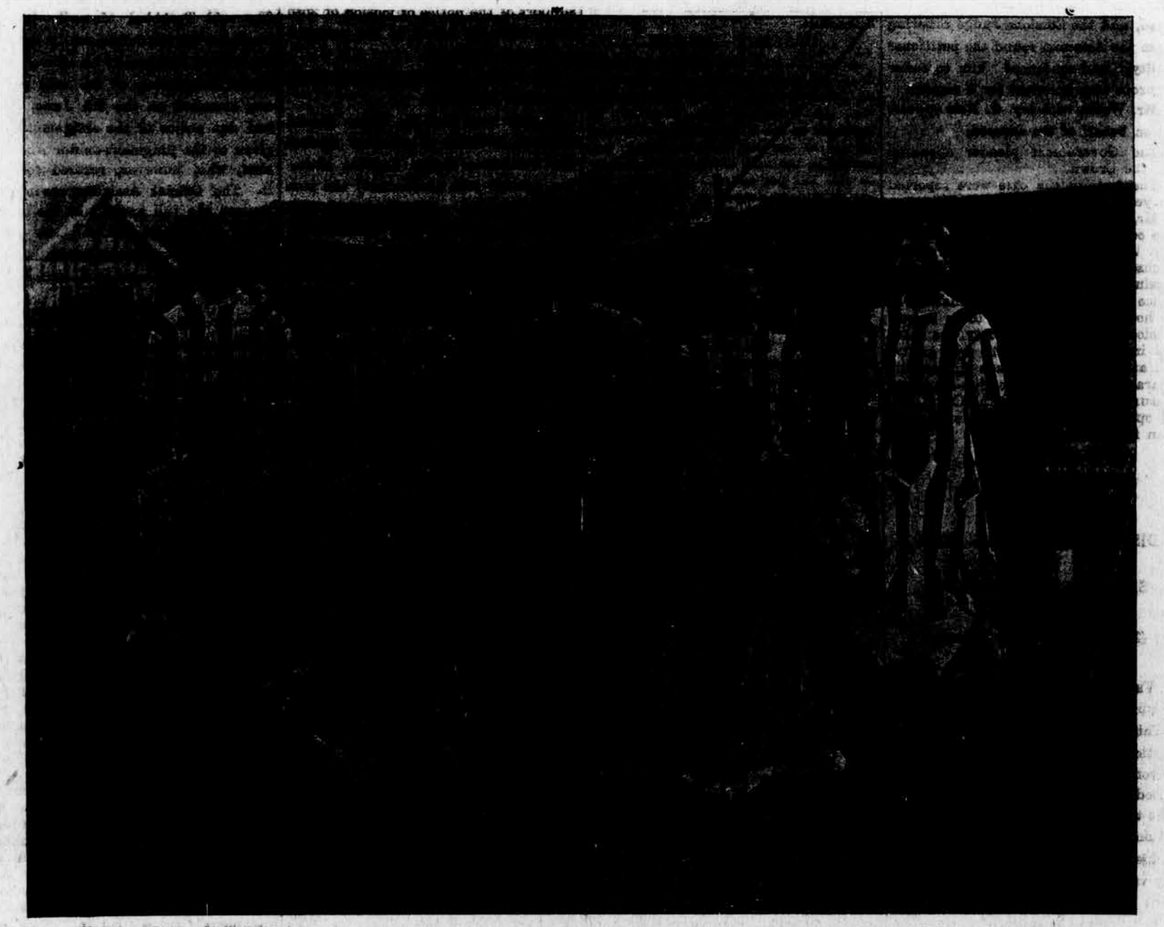

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

G. I. P. Railway Team.

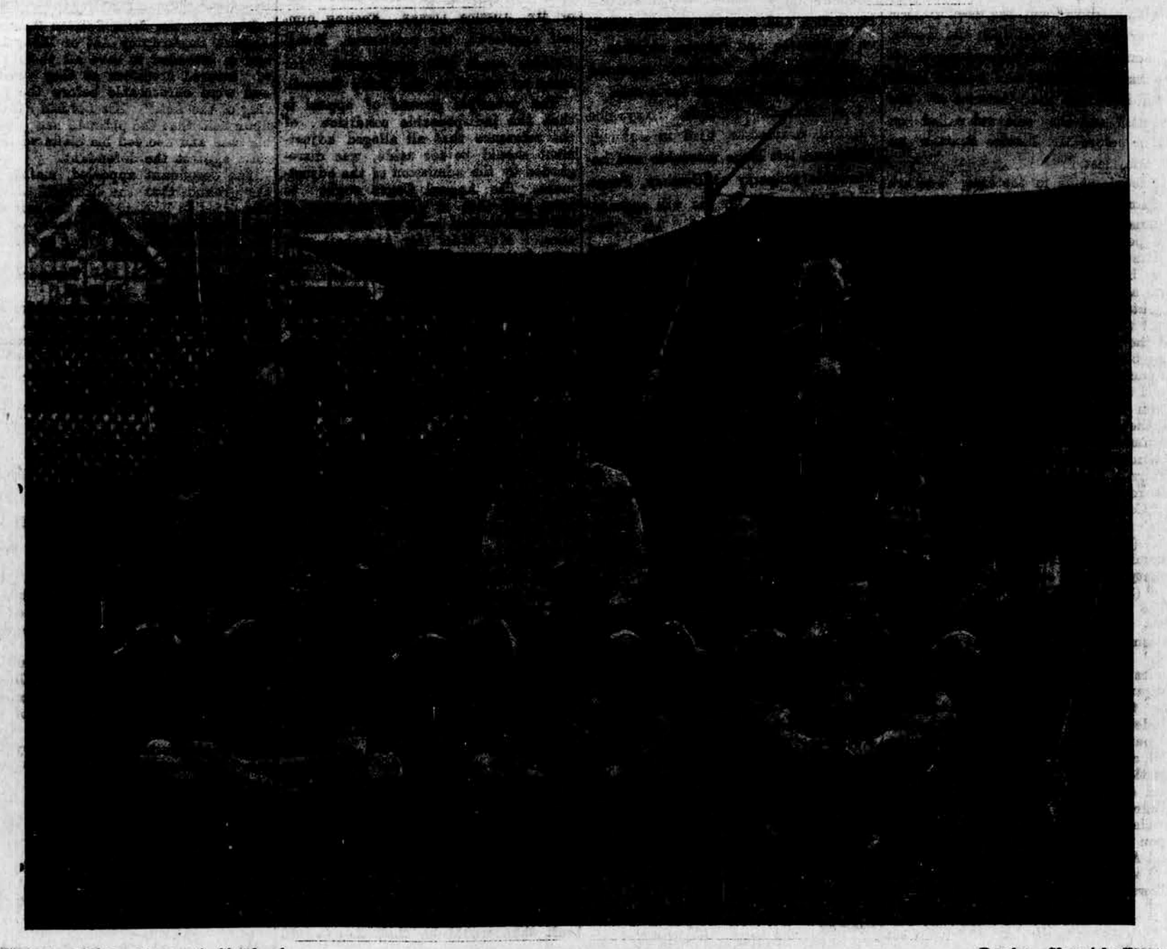

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Grant Medical College Team.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

5,000 TEACHERS AS GUESTS

Saturday (July 19) afternoon's "educational" garden party at Buckingham Palace was an even that will be talked about in hundreds of London families for many years to come, writes a home contemporary. Of the 5,000 guests on the lawn 3,000 were London head teachers under the County Council, and nearly all of the remainder had some special interest in the teaching profession. It was certainly the biggest social function in the history of English education.

All shades of scholastic opinion were represented. The Archbishop of Canterbury chatted pleasantly with Mr. Birrell; Dr. Macnamara and the Duke of Norfolk were on friendly terms; Sir William Collins, the Bishop of Southwark, Lord Halsbury, Sir John Benn, Mr. Cyril Cobb (chairman of the London County Council), Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Lord Desborough were all to be found within a space of a few square yards.

In spite, or perhaps because, of the morning's heavy rain the great garden, scene of so many monster parties in the past, was looking nearly its best, the turf crisp and fresh, the flower-beds a rainbow brought to earth, and the spreading trees most gloriously green.

On the lake the scarlet-coated Royal watermen were busy all the afternoon rowing guests out among the water-lilies, and here were more patches of scarlet where the bands of the Irish Guards and 2nd Life Guards played every kind of cheerful music, from Wagner in his lighter vein down to the triumphs of the latest waltz king.

The King and Queen came out at four o'clock and spent nearly two hours among the teachers. Princess Mary was with them, and among the other ladies were the Duchess of Albany, Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Beatrice. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur walked together, until the Prince fell in with Princess Mary and kept beside her for some distance, laughing and talking in the most high-spirited fashion. Queen Mary was in rich pale blue brocade, with blue ostrich feathers in her hat, and the young Princess wore for once a frock of almost exactly the same shade.

Mr. Pease, Minister for Education acted as cicerone to the Royal party; Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, his Parliamentary Secretary, and Sir Selby Bigge, Permanent Under-Secretary, were members of the same group.

As their Majesties passed across the lawn from the garden entrance to the Palace, they stopped occasionally to shake hands with some guest they knew. Mr. Birrell and Colonel Seely were both personally greeted, so were Sir John Benn and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was accompanied by Mrs. Davidson.

KING AND VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

At one point the King, recognising a face in the crowd, stopped unexpected and extending his hand, exclaimed, "Ah, Mr. Jones! I'm so glad to see you here."

Mr. Jones is the village schoolmaster at Sandringham, and a very old friend of the Royal Family. Both the King and Queen shook him by the hand and chatted familiarly for a few moments about affairs in the village.

Later on the Queen noticed a little girl wearing five medals, and stopped to inquire what they were. She was told by the child (whose name is Grace Abbott, of Benthall-road school, Stoke Newington) that they had been won by regular attendance during five years, but that there were other girls present who had respectively seven and nine such medals.

The children were among those who took part in some very pretty physical exercises, and provided excellent choral music, in a corner of the grounds, while the King and Queen led the applause.

Afterwards their Majesties took tea in an open pavilion on the lawn, and it was past half-past five before they re-entered the Palace.

INGENIOUS METHOD OF SELLING BOOKS.

An advertisement in the agony column of the "Times" a week or two ago announced that 800 francs per month could be earned all the year round by a few hours daily work by any one willing to undertake the translation of French into English, writes "Truth." Application was to be made to "Le Livre Francais a l'Etranger," 21, Due des Lombards, Paris. The application produced a circular in imitation typewriting announcing that the "Livre Francais a l'Etranger" was prepared to pay for translation at the rate of 1 fr. 50 for each page of thirty lines. A list of books was given from which the translator could make his choice, in order to furnish a sample of his abilities, and all that he had to do in order to start at once would be to send 3 fr. 50 for one of the books and 0.60 for postage. It seems an ingenious method of selling books.

ECCENTRICITIES OF FASHION.

S TO DRESSMAKERS.

"DECENT OR INDECENT —A MATTER OF CUSTOM."

The "Times," having, with the assistance of a peeress, corrected the excesses of ball-room dancing, is now turning its attention to the reform of the fashions in women's clothes, says "Truth." According to one of its correspondents, the present eccentricities of feminine fashions are the outcome of a special attempt to capture the male of the species—a sort of counterblast to the feminist movement, which seeks to repel him, or the W. S. P. U., which attacks his property with explosives and his person with hatpins. I may be one of the weaklings who fall an easy prey to any attempt at captivation, but to my admiring eye the present fashions are quite as becoming as any—or all—of their predecessors.

All extremes of fashion are absurd and inartistic. Even the most fashionable woman recognises this when she looks at the fashion plates of yesterday or the day before. But whenever I go to see "Milestones"—which I hope I may be spared to do regularly for many years to come—it seems to me that the girls of the present moment are dressed more tastefully than their mothers or their grandmothers were at the same age. Possibly this is because dresses show more of the woman and less of the dressmaker. It is no doubt, less true of the hats.

About mere taste it is idle to dispute. Decency is a different matter. When people say that the present fashions are indecent, it only means that they are new. In regard to the exposure of the person, what is decent or indecent is purely a matter of custom, and the custom varies from generation to generation, and contemporaneously among different nations. In one of Mr. Labouchere's paragraphs lately reprinted in "Truth," he pointed out that in the East it is indecent to expose the face, while Turkish ladies thought it no shame to pull up their trousers and exhibit their legs in public. On another page will be found some further observations of that great man upon the relation of nudity to decency.

I remember my grandmother telling me that in her youth it was considered immodest for a girl to show her ears in the street; they should be covered with her hat or bonnet strings. Yet at the same time women damped their garments to make them cling to the figure—precisely the sort of thing that is now considered so shocking by those who see it for the first time. At the seaside women can appear before a crowd in bathing costumes without reproach. For a woman, or a man, to walk down Bond Street in a bathing dress would be considered so indecent that the police would probably interfere. Yet if it became the fashion to walk about London in bathing dresses, nobody would see any harm in it after the first week or two. In the abstract there is no such thing as decency or indecency in dress.

A point which does not seem to be noticed is that the present fashions must bring enormous profits to the dressmakers. A woman's dress to-day contains but a fraction of the material that it did twenty years ago, yet the price is the same or higher—probably higher. The loss on petticoats must be inconsiderable beside the increased profit on the outer garment. This is quite enough to explain the origin of the present movement in favour of short cylindrical skirts and low-cut bodices. The idea of the "Times" wiseacre, who started the discussion, that it is all due to Mr. Asquith's objection to stable government, however plausible at first sight, will not bear close examination. Besides, there is Mrs. Asquith.

A MILITARY DIVORCE.

In the Divorce Court, on the 24th July, Lieutenant Benjamin George Atkin of Manchester, was granted a decree *nisi*, with costs, on the ground of misconduct between his wife, Mrs. Phylis Wretha Atkin and the co-respondent, Captain Douglas Reynolds. There was no defence. Married last October in India petitioner and his wife lived together until the 1st December when she sailed for England, owing to her health. The co-respondent who knew petitioner, was on board the ship, which broke down at Suez. In March last petitioner came home, and a few days later his wife confessed to her misconduct with the co-respondent while at Malta and in London. The President said he noticed the wife was only about 20 years of age.

THE NEW PEPYS.

EXTRACT FROM HIS DAILY FOR 1913.

July 15 (*Feast of St. Swithun*): This of all days within my memory the naughtiest beastliest. For first the Saint raining upon us without surface from dawn to sundown. Then summond for conference with mine attorney, touching the Rubbereeno settlement. Whereon it do appear that the Belgian Baron hath defaulted *in fo to* and off to Brussels; further, that my Lord Baltheleigh and the General can put upp noe more than 5s. in the pound of what is due from them. Soe on these 3 accompts the totalled deficiency 3,150 pounds; which shall be for me and Sir Moses to spring between us. Moreover, mine attorney hath seen Sir Moses, and from him a check for ½ the deficiency, which is a wicked parsimony in a man of his substance that he should contribute noe more. Whereby there is now due from me 1,575 pounds, the other moiety of the deficiency, and all my gettings by Rubbereeno sales, now lying with my bankers, to be refunded. Soe, all told, is now required my check for 5,175 pounds to clear the matter, which is such a loss that I could not but shed tears at the reckoning, and mine attorney offering whisky from his cupboard for my comfort.

Anon to my broker's to sell stock for raising 1,575 pounds to meet the deficiency. And here I do find that, by consequence of the slumps that the Chancellor hath brought about with his financing, there shall be not one holding of mine salable without desperate loss, but eeven the last disadvantageous selection to cost me, on the 1,575 pounds, neere 300 pounds in discounts. Soe that I am, in effect, robbed, for my Lord's, the General's, and the Belgian Baron's benefit, to the tune of 1,875 pounds, beyond the loss of my gettings by sale of shares. And if I shall ever recover from this blow, God alone knoweth.

By this it is now made manifest to me that the mongering of companies, and shares, and of Rubber ventures most of all, is an artific alone surelie advantageous to bankrupts and men of straff; who if things goe well, shall pocket and spend theyr gettings as easily as men of substance; but if things goe ill, you cannot shoot them, having naught to shoot at. Wherewith I am resolved that never again will I soil my fingers.

July 16: This day lunching with my friend Major Bragley at the Naval and Military Club, and a bottel of rare choice Mosel wine, such as, methinks, I have never before met the like for fragrance and savour. Of all clubs in London I do esteem this the best found; and beyond everything commodious and well-situate. But now threatened, I hear, with eviction; for young Sir R. Sutton, who is but lately come into his estate, wold chuse the house for his own residence upon the falling in of the lease. Which doe shew his sense and taste, allbeit to the detriment of the King's officers. Moreover, I see that Sir Richard hath, of late, demolished divers his houses hard by, fronting the Park, and here to build a great hostelry, which, 'tis rumoured, he is minded to conduct himself, soe that by his gettings therefrom he shall be better insured against the exactions of the Chancellor. Which, an it be true, is a providence and husbandry rare to meet in a young man lately come in to his property.

July 17: Early this day to see me Mr. Jorker of our Trust Company, and he reminding me that I have not attended a board meeting these three months. Which is true, for I did not chuse encounter my fellows of this company till the Rubbereno trouble be smoothed over; but this I did not tell Jorker, feigning other business. He now acquainting me that the Board be in treaty with a syndicate of Muscovites for the acquiring of divers rich oil properties lying beyond the Caucasus, and Jorker and one other director to go out, come August, to survey and report thereon. Soe inquiring will I be the other. For this I had at first small stomach, being a wild region and a murderous people. But Jorker pleading our duty to the shareholders, and moreover most of the time to be spent in conferring with the vendors and their agents in Petersburg and Vienna, and all our outgoings to be at the company's charges, I did promise to consider of it. Which having done later, I am of a mind to undertake this duty.

Walkt this afternoon in Hide Park, where many of the quality at carriage exercise, so that I was for ever lifting mine hatt, and of those that did bow to me were Her Grace of Portland and my Lady Salisbury.

July 18: the Club, where all the talk is of not First Lord's statement in the Commons touching oil fuel for the Fleet, and his confessing of the Government's dealings with my Lord Cowdray and his company of Mexican Eagles. Concerning this matter, Admiral Topper do hold that if my Lords Commissioners shall discard the use of coal our power at sea shall surely be lost for ever, and Von Tirpitz at the Nore in a week; and he is assured that this business hath been concerted 'twixt the Radicals and the Wilhelm Strasse, for the delivering of our fleet into the hands of the oil-men, being all foreigners, and chiefly Rockefeller, the American. Squillinger doubting if any faith should be placed in Churchill's disclaimers of crooked dealing, which I can confirm, having had witness of the sly business that did pertain to the making of contracts when I was myself of the Navy Office. Moreover, it seems that Archer-Shee told the Commons of a certain person high placed who hath, to his certain knowledge, already bought himself oil shares, and though imputing naught dishonourable, this shall doubtless prove to be something indelicate, and God grant it may not be a grave impropriety. I find 'tis now held by all that there shall be no safety for the Fleet, nor any honesty in our public offices, till the present Ministers be replaced.

July 19: Broke to my wife, this day the likelihood of my being called away to Trans-Caucasia, and she took it in no good part, asking, what of her holidays, and she minded to go to Harrogate for the waters. But I told her I can be at no such expence in my present straits, and she to write to her Aunt Tabitha in Shropshire, touching a visit in August.

Anon to our Trust Company's offices and some discourse with the secretary; he having high hopes touching our chairman's interest with certain Radicall biggwiggs to set us in treaty with the Navy Board for the out-putt of our oil-field, when the same shall be acquired and floated. And this like to prove both to our advantage and of sure benefit to the nation.—"Truth."

A MODERN MIRACLE.

BLIND WOMAN'S RECOVERY.

Remarkable interest has been aroused throughout the United States, by despatches from Chicago, Illinois, describing the restoration of sight to Mrs. Mary Welsh, an aged resident of Hillsdale, Michigan, after she had suffered from total blindness for half a century, says a New York correspondent.

Mrs. Welsh, now a feeble woman of 66, was a beautiful girl of 16 when she last saw light. The development of double cataract doomed the young girl to a life of darkness, but her pathetically sealed eyes only emphasised her beauty, and despite her blindness she had many suitors. She married at the age of 22, but never saw her husband, who died several years ago.

Mrs. Welsh had eight children, six of whom are now living, and on July 20 at her home in Hillsdale, the mother for the first time looked upon her children's faces, which, although strange to her eyes, were familiar to her sensitive fingers.

The restoration of Mrs. Welsh's sight was the result of an address on hospital work delivered in Michigan a few months ago by the Rev. Dr. Satterfield, chaplain to the Chicago Hospital. At the close of the service he was approached by a white-haired blind woman, who grouped her way forward and clutched the minister's hands.

"Can you do anything for me?" she asked, "I only want to see my babies before I go. I've been praying and—may be—" Mr. Catterfield took an interest in the case, an operation was successfully performed, and Mrs. Welsh was pronounced completely cured.

After her first recovery from the emotion aroused by seeing her children, she asked to be taken to the graves of her husband and children. In the little country cemetery she looked upon the epitaph of a man she had married and had never seen, and, sobbingly, she murmured, "Too late too late!"

Before being taken home Mrs. Welsh was shown Chicago skyscrapers. "I can't believe they're real," she whispered; "God made these huge piles of rock that you call skyscrapers, little men never could have done it."

Mrs. Welsh received a thousand telegrams and letters of congratulation, many of them coming from blind people, who ask her to write them full descriptions of her emotions when the precious possession she had lost so many years ago was restored.

GRAFTON GALLERIES.

MOSTYN EXHIBITION.

Sir Claude Phillips, writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

The three principal galleries are now filled with oil paintings by Mr. Tom Mostyn, a romanticist whose mature art, especially as regards technique, is based upon that of Monticelli, He has many other moods and phases, however, and never descends to the level of absolute imitation. The Long Gallery contains a large group of pictures and sketches which are designated "nature studies." Here, though he attracts attention by the variety of his motives, and the diversity, too, of their treatment, his art must be described as of a familiar, undistinguished type. But under the vivifying rays of Monticelli he blazes forth into jewel-like colour, and strives to realise romantic sites that never were by sea or land, white gleaming structures half hidden in tall forest trees, avalanches of rich autumn roses, small cup-like lakes borrowing splendour from their surroundings, romantically garbed figures (not wholly convincing, it must be owned) that serve to furnish, if not truly to people, these glowing glittering, coruscating solitudes.

MAGICIAN'S FLOWER-GARDEN.

It would not be fair to call in question the sincerity of this prolific artist, though his talent is obviously of the spectacular order, and depends more on daring, brilliant brushwork and generous heaping up of sumptuous accessories than on inspiration. He does undoubtedly believe in, and, what is more, enjoy, his own splendours. He does in all sincerity, though seldom with the power wholly to persuade, strive to evoke romantic sites and romantic moods. Could the loftier dream, the truer vision be supplied to him he might with these methods give a striking scenic interpretation of it. We can imagine him on a still larger scale, and with still more daring eccentricity in scenic magnificence, rendering with great effect the principal scenes in Wagner's "Parsifal." He might give us the steel-like gleam and glance of the silent lake overshadowed by trees; the overwhelming luxuriance; the poisonous fascination of the Magician's flower-garden and its inmates; then the saner and more wholesome beauty of the flower-enamelled mead on the Holy Morn; and, finally, the passage through tree-clad rocks and towering battlements to the great half-Oriental, half-classic Hall of the Holy Grail. Such a labour of love might well tempt the artist, especially now that "Parsifal," having been for a space the possession and the joy of the few, is to become for all time the possession and the joy of the many.

THE CHILD.

But let us see what it is that Mr. Mostyn does give. The best open-air piece—and it is certainly of its kind effective—is the *plein-air*. "Sunlight —Burnham Beeches." "The Minstrel," one of the more satisfactory romances-in-paint among those in which the standpoint and the manner of Monticelli are adopted and adapted, has been described by us in some detail on a previous occasion. A more grandiose effort—an all too sumptuous arrangement, indeed, of fair women, fair raiment, fair flowers, fair environment—is entitled, with disconcerting simplicity, "The Child." The general arrangement, the composition in its larger lines, is harmonious, but we are cloyed with all this richness, and inclined to cry out, with Tannhauser, "*Zu viel! zu viel!*". The very carefully but too smoothly painted heads of the women are detached from their surroundings—somewhat after the manner of Mr. Cornell—and too much convey the impression that they are not in the same atmosphere as the rest. "Wallhall" is an imposing scenic evocation of the final tableau of "*Das Rheingold*"; but without the processional figures of the Scandinavian gods. An impressive stage-invention, recalling somewhat, though without the overwhelming energy of that Swiss master, the later romanticism of Arnold Bocklin, is the vast temple-like structure, "The Gate of Silence."

Another overwhelmingly rich woodland scene, furnished with numerous figures in Renaissance costumes, is entitled "The Reading." Here the artist too much strives to outdo himself—over-passing even the degree of artificially laboured jewel-like magnificence reached in "The Minstrel." Mysterious is the far-reaching mist-enwrapped distance, with some boldly designed figures silhouetted against it in the foreground, which Mr. Mostyn styles "Allah!"; and refreshing by contrast in its unpretensious simplicity the little Whistler-like study "The Pier, Herne Bay." Another rock-temple a la Bocklin is, with a felicitous touch of mystery in the designation, catalogued as "Whither?" Perhaps the best, the most straightforward piece of painting in the exhibition, though by no means the most ambitious work, is the portrait of a fair-haired child in a dark green frock and cape, styled "Childhood." No romanticist, but the greatest and most penetrating of all realists—Velazquez—has here been the inspiring influence.

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